The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VI. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 13, 1869. NO. 257.

THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,

PUBLISHED BY

THE COMMERCIAL PRINTING COMPANY.

OFFICE, 76 FIFTH AVENUE,

(OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE.)

C. D. BRIGHAM, - - - - - - Editor.

R. D. THOMPSON, Business Manager.

TERMS OF THE DAILY:

Single Copy	5 Cents.
Delivered by Carrier (per week)	25 Cents.
Subscribers by Mail, (per year)	$10 00.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address

THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Handsome Residence at Auction.

Tuesday, July 20, at three o'clock P. M., on the premises, will be sold that desirable and handsome residence and ground owned by John McDermott, Esq. Lot fronting on Butler street and Greensburg pike ninety-six feet, short distance above the forks of the road. See advertisement.

Pure Drugs.

It is a well known fact that Jos. Fleming keeps constantly on hand the largest stock of pure drugs and genuine patent medicines, therefore do not forget that he disposes of the same at prices comparatively cheaper than any other establishment in the city. 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond. MTW

Country Merchants

Save money every day by purchasing their Drugs and Medicines at McClarran & McKennan's Drug Store, 85 Market street. *Observe the Red Signs.*

Furniture for Sale.

Several suits of fine Chamber Furniture, oil finish, by Joseph Meyer & Son, 424 Penn street, and 135 Smithfield street. TuThS

Buy Your White Lead and Paints

At McClarran & McKennan's Drug Store, 85 Market street, corner of Diamond, near Fifth street, and save money.

The Daily Commercial.

INTENSE COLD.—Sulpho-cyanite of ammonium dissolved in water, it has recently been discovered, will produce an intense degree of cold. Many salts, more especially salts of ammonia, lower the temperature of water while dissolving, but no compound produces this effect in so marvellous a manner as sulpho-cyanite of ammonium. In one experiment 231½ grains of this salt dissolved rapidly in 74 pints of water, at a temperature of 73 degrees Fehrenheit, caused the thermometer in a few second to fall to 14 degrees above zero. The moisture of the atmosphere instantly condensed itself in thin plates of ice on the outside of the glass vessel containing the water.

SPEED OF SENSATIONS.—Certain experiments recently made in France on the relative rapidity with which messages pass through a telegraphic wire and impressions are conveyed through the nerves to the brain, establish the result that the electric message travels with a swiftness many thousand times greater than the physical sensation, which is transmitted only at the rate of thirty metres in a second. Thus, supposing a whale thirty metres (about 103 feet) in length to be wounded in the tail, a second would elapse before the brain would be informed by the nerves of the event, and another second would expire before the will of the brain could be conveyed to the caudal muscles and action be taken to resent the injury, thus leaving an appreciable interval for the escape of the offender.

THE *Nation* has an impressive correspondent at Paris, whose statement of the present political situation in France is the best we have seen since the elections there registered the decree of the empire against its Emperor. He represents Napoleon as averse, above all things, to a regular constitutional government of "checks and balances," though by no means averse to socialism combined with despotism. He gives it as a fact that the Emperor, between the two election days, sent agents to all parts of France and much of Germany, who reported unanimously, "In the French army no enthusiasm; in the population resolute horror of war; in Germany an army one with the people." Another fact is that no French regiment will discharge the murderous Chassepot rifles into a crowd of their fellow-citizens; so that the new firearms, which "wrought miracles" in Italy, will not save the empire from revolution. A fact which he does not give is this: that the present taxation of France is just 50 per cent. greater for every person in the population, than it was in 1851.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "We have heard lately almost too much about the pre-historic men, and the supply of flint implements, perforated shells, and split marrow-bones begins to exceed the demand; but a recent discovery in the Department de la Dordogne of human skeletons coeval with the mammoths and undeniably appertaining to the earliest quaternary period presents features of such unusual interest that the French Government have sent M. Lartet, the distinguished palæontologist, to make a report on the subject. He reports that the bones of five skeletons have been discovered, and that they belong to some gigantic race whose limbs, both in size and form, must have resembled those of the gorilla. But the simian organ of man must not be inferred from these analogies, as the skulls, of which only three are perfect, afford testimony fatal to this theory, having evidently contained very voluminous brains. The skulls are now in the hands of a committee of savants, who are preparing an exhaustive craniological report."

TREATMENT OF ANIMALS IN ITALY.—By the following extract from a recent letter from Italy, it will be seen that there is a fine field there for the operations of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals:

You scarcely ever see a four-wheeled vehicle for the transportation of goods and produce; but generally clumsy two-wheeled carts, to which you may see attached three or four donkeys, tandem, or two and three abreast and a leader, or a mule and two donkeys, or a horse and a cow, or an ox with a donkey on each side, the ox being placed in shafts as we harness a horse; all these and other combinations we have seen, grotesque and ludicrous. But the cruel and brutal treatment of these dumb beasts, especially in southern Italy, is intolerable. The poor creatures, so patient, so enduring, so useful, are overloaded, overdriven and poorly fed, and constantly under the crack of the whip. It is also a custom of the lazy Italian driver, when he does not ride, to hang to the tail of the animal and thus be helped along. The native horses are generally small, as if stunted in growth, but there are many fine horses owned by gentlemen, and among the cavalry horses owned by the government.

A CORRESPONDENT of the San Francisco *Bulletin* gives a long and interesting account of the lepers' settlement on a peninsula of the island of Molokai. The place is very difficult of access, and when a leper has once been conducted thither he never returns. The settlement was established a little more than three years ago, and during that time three hundred and seventy lepers have been cared for, of whom eighty-four have died. Of the two hundred and eighty-six remaining cases are persons ranging in age from six to eighty years, and the term of their affliction varies from less than one year to fifteen years. The husbands and wives of those stricken with leprosy frequently live with them and often for a long time without contracting the disease. The sick are generally quite cheerful, for, although they are aware that their cases are hopeless, leprosy is a painless disease and all their senses become so benumbed that they lose the feeling of self-loathing which one would suppose they must have in their horrible condition. The correspondent describes the scene in the hospital for the worst cases with almost nauseating particularity, but it is only necessary to imagine the most loathsome condition of the human body to understand what their condition is. Once the lepers gave a grand ball which, as here described, was a most ghastly mockery of pleasure.

California Fruit.

A San Francisco correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat* writes: The Central Pacific Railroad Company has commenced the construction of fifty fruit cars, which will be ventilated in all directions by funnel air pumps, wire screens, &c., and are to be built with a special view to the storage of fruit, so as to allow a free circulation of air. We have a surplus of almost every fruit to which you can give a name. At some not very distant day our tropical and semi-tropical productions, such as oranges, lemons, limes, citrons, dates and bananas, will be important items of exports. Meantime for a few years it is our grapes which we can best spare, and as we can supply the Eastern market with them from July to Christmas, and even into the winter, we expect a huge demand. In some California counties now wine is cheaper than milk. As to grapes, they have hardly a definite value at all, and get down to five pounds or more for twenty-five cents in San Francisco itself at the height of the season. The large and more luscious of our numerous varieties of the table grapes cannot fail to attract attention in the East. I should suppose that it will be profitable to sell at from twenty to sixty cents, according to quality, a pound in New York, and that they will become a good paying institution.

Proving Spiritualism.

The Dialectical Society of London has undertaken to establish the phenomena of spiritualism. The immediate result of the attempt has been to bring again before the public Mr. Home, who has remained in comparative obscurity since the unfortunate termination of his lawsuit with the widow Lyon. This favored spirit was examined by the Dialecticians the other day, when he told them wonderful stories of sailing in the air, of writing future events, of lengthening and shortening his stature, and of taking live coals in his hand. But the most remarkable of his tales was that of an occurrence at the Tuileries, where he displayed his skill in calling spirits from the vasty deep or elsewhere in the presence of Napoleon and Eugenie. A beautifully formed hand came sailing into the room, floated above the table at which they were sitting, picked up one of the pencils upon it and wrote on a sheet of note paper the word "Napoleon," in the autograph of the First Emperor. Then the hand went over to the nephew, who kissed it, and to Eugenie, who was for running away until called back by the Emperor. Finally Home kissed it, and it vanished. Naturally, Louis Napoleon is glad to substantiate this story, which gives spiritual confirmation of a legitimacy which is still questioned by other Frenchmen than Rochefort; and it seems to be one of Home's strongest cards, as he always repeats it "as he heard the Emperor tell it."

POLITICAL.

The Baltimore *Commercial*, which is run in ex-Confederate interests, finds no especial comfort in the election returns from the Old Dominion. It says: "While we are disposed to rejoice over the defeat of Wells, beyond that we do not see much in this election to delight any Virginian. For though there may be selections and choice between carpet-baggers, yet the fact that a great and noble people have been hunted down until they are compelled to make such a choice, is most humiliating."

The Republican journals of New Jersey, says the Newark *Courier*, are speaking out in the plainest terms in reference to the necessity of breaking down the influence of the "rings" and cliques, which in various localities undertake to run the party machine for their own benefit. Apparently, the feeling is becoming universal that the party cannot hope for success so long as it is controlled by professional politicians solely for the advancement of their own ends, and a disposition is manifested not to submit in future to any dictation of self-constituted leaders, except so far as they may honestly consult the best interests of the party.

Unusual interest attaches to politics in Minnesota just now, by reason of the fact that Hon. Thomas Wilson, of Winona, an eminent jurist and pure man, has resigned the office of Chief Justice of the State to become a candidate for the office of United States Senator, in place of D. S. Norton, whose term expires in March, 1870. Judge Wilson was formerly the law partner, and has, throughout his career, been the constant friend of Hon. Wm. Windom, ex-member of Congress, who will also be a candidate for the Senate. A third competitor will be Hon. M. S. Wilkinson, the successor of Mr. Windom in the House of Representatives.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

Relations of England and Russia on the Asian Question—The Austrian Red Book—The Church Bill Before the Cabinet—The Government Will Not Accept the Amendments—Napoleon's Message to the Assembly—Only Thirty Miles of the French Cable to be Laid—Riot Between Orangemen and Catholics in Belfast—Fenian Outrages of Daily Occurrence—Equality of Citizens in Servia—Austria Refuses to Take Part in the Proposed Conference of Catholic Powers—Text of Napoleon's Message.

England and Russia.

LONDON, July 12.—The *Times*, in an article on the progress made by Russian power in the East, regards the absorption of petty Musselman States by Russia as beneficial to the world, but says her presence in Asia must be consistent with the maintenance of British authority in India. With India prosperous and contented, continues the *Times*, we are safe. When the security of our power is felt, and all fear of Russia is dissipated, both countries may unite to develope the vast regions committed to their care.

Austrian Red Book.

VIENNA, July 12.—The official Red Book, which has just made its appearance, says the Government has no reason for keeping from the public its dealings with Prussia and other German States; that diplomacy is interested in maintaining the existing status; it does not menace the general peace, but respects other powers and remains perfectly neutral in their affairs.

The Church Bill.

LONDON, July 11.—At a Cabinet meeting held yesterday, it was resolved that the Government will not concur in any of the amendments to the Irish Church bill that will in any way impair the principle of total disendowment. It is rumored that Lords Clarendon, Granville and Harrington evinced a disposition to yield, but they were finally overruled by other members present.

Napoleon's Message.

PARIS, July 11.—A meeting of the Ministers in Privy Council was held to-day, in order to discuss the Emperor's message to the National Assembly, which organizes on Monday, when the Left Center will present its resolution. M. Rouher will read the Emperor's message, which concedes the demand of the Left Center in regard to the autonomy of the Assembly. As yet no change has been effected in the Ministry.

The French Cable.

BREST, July 12.—Dispatches through the new cable from the Great Eastern are up to this morning. The steamer was off Newfoundland, and only thirty miles distant from the spot where the splice is to be made. Signals good, and all well.

Resignations Withdrawn.

LONDON, July 12.—Bright and Forster have withdrawn the resignations which they recently tendered to the Reform club.

Training.

The Oxford boat club have gone into active training.

Riot in Belfast.

BELFAST, July 12.—A riot occurred here yesterday, between the Orangemen and Catholics. For a time mob law was supreme, and much excitement prevailed. At length the rioters were dispersed. Only one arrest was made.

Fenian Outrages.

GALWAY, July 12.—Fenian outrages are of almost daily occurrence. Last night Captain Lambert was shot near his own house, in this vicinity, and fatally wounded. The assassin was arrested.

Equality in Servia.

BELGRADE, July 12.—The proposition establishing equality of all citizens has been promulgated by the Government.

Refuses to Participate.

VIENNA, July 12.—Baron Von Buest has replied to the recent circular of the Bavarian Prime Minister, Prince Hohenlohe, on the Ecumenical Council. He refuses to take part in the proposed conference of Catholic powers against the anticipated decisions of the Council, and says he considers it time to take steps when the Council declares against the rights of the State.

Orange Demonstrations.

DUBLIN, July 12.—The Orange societies made strong public demonstrations in Belfast and other points to-day, but no disturbances in consequence are reported.

Text of Napoleon's Message.

PARIS, July 12.—In the Corps Legislatif to-day a message from the Emperor Napoleon was presented and read by Minister Rouher. The message states that the Emperor has resolved to convoke the Senate to consider the following questions, viz: the right of the Corps Legislatif to elect its own officers; the simplification of methods of presenting and examining amendments of laws; of submission to the Corps of commerce treaties for approval; the control of the budget; the abolition of any incompatibility which exists between holding at the same time a seat in the Corps and office in the ministry, and extension of the right of interpellation. Similar questions with respect to the Senate are hereafter to be considered. The Emperor believes that these measures will meet all demands. In conclusion, he asks the deputies to consider how often he has abandoned certain of his own prerogatives in public interests for those already granted, which form an integral part of the institutions of the Empire. They ought to leave intact those rights which have been explicitly confided to him by the people, and which are essential conditions of power, as safeguards of order and security. The message announces no change in the ministry. The reforms which it proposes are generally considered to amount to the concession of *bona fide* ministerial responsibility as an element of the executive government.

Shipping Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, July 12.—The steamship Austrian, from Quebec, has arrived.

London Money Market.

LONDON, July 12, Evening.—Consols for money 93¼; on account 93¼@93⅜; 5-20 bonds at London 81⅞; do at Frankfort 86⅞@87. Eries, 18¾; Illinois, 95½.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, July 12.—Cotton market active; middling uplands 12½d; Orleans 12¾d; sales 12,000 bales.

California white wheat 10s 7d; red western No. 2 9s 2d. Western flour 24s 6d. Corn; No. 2 mixed, 28s 6d for old; 26s 9d for new. Oats 3s 6d. Peas 38s.

Provisions quiet. Pork 99s. Beef 90s. Lard 71s. Cheese 61s. Bacon 62s.

Spirits petroleum 7d; refined 1s 6½d. Tallow 45s. Turpentine 27s.

London Produce Market.

LONDON, July 12.—Linseed cakes £10 5s. Tallow 45s. Linseed oil £32 5s. Calcutta linseed 61s 6d.

Petroleum at Antwerp 49¼ francs and quiet.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Henry D. Young is under arrest in Boston, charged with forging a three hundred dollar check, with which he purchased a piano, pocketing the balance, seventy-five dollars. He is recently from New York, where, it is said, he served a sentence for a criminal offense.

A portion of the arch of the tunnel on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, at Cambridge, Ohio, gave way yesterday morning, letting down a great mass of dirt and rock. Very little detention to travel will be caused by this, as everything can be easily hauled around the hill. Parties who claim to know say that it can be cleared in ten days.

A woman, giving her name as Louisa Walsh, was arrested in Albany, N. Y., Sunday night, with a portion of the silver chalice statue, from St. Mary's church, in her possession. The woman says she has two children in Brooklyn, that her husband has deserted her, and she is destitute.

Andrew Browder, a drover of Albany, N. Y., was killed on Saturday morning, on the Boston Railroad, near Hinsdale. He had charge of some cattle for Brighton, and it is supposed he fell between the cars.

The steamship City of Boston, from Liverpool, has arrived in New York.

The great Cairo land case of Thomas Bearers vs. S. Taylor, *et al.*, at Springfield, Illinois, on Saturday, was given to the jury, who gave a verdict for defendant. A motion for a new trial was overruled. It is understood a bill of exceptions will be filed and the case taken to the Supreme Court.

The military post heretofore known as Medicine Bluff creek has been changed by General Sheridan to Fort Sill, in commemoration of the name and services of General Joshua W. Sill, killed at the battle of Stone river, Tennessee. December 31, 1862.

General Stanley, commander of Fort Sully, reports the murder of two young citizens named Anderson and Henderson, on June 8th, at Deypoint, on the east bank of the Missouri. The murder was done by the Brule and Sioux Indians, who escaped.

A Richmond dispatch says: The official election returns so far show that the blacks voted closer to their registered strength than the whites did. The less intelligent blacks are not generally disposed to accept the situation. Yesterday a Walker negro was set upon by a mob on one of the public promenades, and had to be rescued by whites.

A fire yesterday in the lumber yard of Sayre & Co., at Newark, N. J., caused damage of $12,000, fully insured.

On Sunday the lightning struck the house of Mr. Sullivan at East Boston, killing his son, aged twelve years, and damaging the house by fire.

The through train from New York to Washington, which left New York Sunday night at 9:30, came in collision with a hand car loaded with telegraph cross arms two miles south of the Susquehanna river yesterday morning, throwing the engine, baggage car and mail down an embankment five feet high. No one hurt. The train was delayed about six hours. There were a number of singers and visitors to the Baltimore Saengerbund on board.

Governor Hoffman has refused the application to commute the sentence of death passed on Noah Bigelow, in Sullivan county, for murdering a child. He says that the sentence was just, and that he has no right to set aside the provisions of the law, even if the culprit is of weak intellect.

The steamships France and Manhattan, from Liverpool, have arrived at New York.

The Chinese labor convention in Memphis to-day promises to be a great success, at least in point of numbers. All the hotels were crowded last evening with planters from all parts of the south-west. Koopmanschoff, the Chinese importer, telegraphs that he will be present.

One hundred guns were fired in the park at New York yesterday, in honor of the quick passage of the yacht Dauntless across the ocean.

There were four accidental drowning cases in New York yesterday.

Williams and Woods, the counterfeiters arrested Saturday night in New York, are from Missouri. They will be arraigned to-day.

Several bank presidents and leading brokers were before the Grand Jury in New York yesterday, to give evidence in relation to money transactions in Wall street. Several will probably be indicted for usury.

American Girl beat Lady Thorn in a trot at Fashion course yesterday, for a purse of $2,500. Best time 2:24¼.

A portion of Yellow Jacket mine at Gold Hill, Nevada, has been reclosed on account of the prevalence of smoke and gas. It is believed the fire is still burning in Crown Point mine.

The wheat crop of Santa Barbara county, California, is generally a failure. Grasshoppers have appeared in great numbers in several counties in that State. They have done but little damage as yet.

The Calcine Plaster Mills, of Embler & Brown, at Newburg, New York, was destroyed by fire Sunday night. Loss $20,000; insured for $10,000. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

A tenement house owned by Robert Bishop, in South Boston, was damaged by fire Sunday night to the amount of $4,000. Henry White, forty years old, while looking at the fire, fell from a three-story window and was killed.

Chicago has had but one really hot day this season.

Two Germans, named Adam Orf and John Gier, residents of the town of Berry, Wis., were drowned on Black Earth creek Sunday. Both men were intoxicated. Orf fell from the railroad bridge into the water, and Gier jumped in to rescue him. The bodies of both were recovered in an hour.

John Flynn, a driver for the American Express Company, at Dubuque, Iowa, was seriously wounded yesterday morning, by the discharge of a revolver contained in a paper package which he was placing in his wagon.

The proposition to give aid to railroads to the extent of eleven hundred thousand dollars was defeated in Detroit yesterday by a large majority. The town of Ypsilanti voted $50,000 to the Detroit, Hillsdale and Indiana Railroad. Bay City voted $85,000 to the Northern Michigan Railroad.

In the base ball match at Philadelphia yesterday, between the Athletics of that city and the Atlantics of Brooklyn, the former club was victorious by a score of 35 to 21.

Chambers was elected City Commissioner yesterday in Cincinnati by a majority of about 1,400. His opponent, Jenny, is a Republican. Chambers is a Democrat, named and indorsed by the Democratic Executive Committee, but running as an Independent candidate.

A fatal shooting affray took place about 10:30 last night on Fifth street, near the corner of Market street, Louisville, resulting in the killing of James Wheeler by Wash Ferguson. Both men had been on bad terms for some time, and during the evening had several quarrels, which culminated in the frightful tragedy. Wheeler received two shots, one a glancing shot on the head, and the other entered the left side, penetrating the breast and causing almost instant death. Ferguson has been arrested and committed to jail. The character of each was very bad.

In Baltimore yesterday the procession numbered over 10,000, and it is estimated over 200,000 people witnessed its march. After the procession a grand reunion took place at Concordia Hall.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company's foundry at Scranton, was destroyed by fire last evening. Loss $30,000; insured in New York Companies.

An explosion caused by fire damp, occurred in Empire Colliery, near Wilkesbarre, yesterday. Eight men were injured, but it is thought none fatally.

The prize singing by eighteen competing societies took place last evening at Maryland Institute, Baltimore, an audience of 3,000 being present.

R. M. Field, who has for many years stood at the head of the St. Louis bar, died at six o'clock last evening, after a lingering illness, aged sixty-two years. Mr. Field was born in Newfane, Windham county, Vt., and came to St. Louis in 1839.

The preparations for the banquet to Mr. Blow, our Minister to Brazil, in St. Louis, to-night, are completed. It is expected to be quite a grand affair, and will be numerously attended. A large number of gentlemen, both in and out of the State, have been invited, among them President Grant, but the latter will not be able to attend. The Brazilian Minister has arrived from Washington and will be present.

The confession of John W. Moore, the murderer of Mrs. McAdam, near Greenville, Ill., says he enticed the lady into the house from the porch, where she was washing, and attempted to violate her, but she struggled so hard he released her. He then endeavored to persuade and bribe her not to reveal his act, but she refused, and he went home with the intention of leaving the country. He could not abandon his wife and child, however, and returned to Mrs. McAdam's house for the purpose of pleading with her not to disclose his conduct. When he approached she ran away. He followed and caught her. On her still refusing to screen him he struck, then stabbed and finall cut her throat. He has issued an appeal to all ministers to visit and pray for him, urges all christians to come and talk with him, and prays that no violence will be done him, but that he may be allowed time to prepare for death. Mrs. McAdam's funeral took place on Wednesday, and was attended by the people of the surrounding country. There has been intense excitement, but since the confession it has abated, and there seems now to be a determination to allow the law to take its course. Moore was born in New York in 1845. His father died when he was quite young, and his mother went to St. Louis to live, where she resided several years. Subsequently they went to Bond county, Illinois, to live. Moore has borne an excellent reputation up to the present time.

Death by Drowning.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

EAST LIVERPOOL, O., July 12, 1869.

Eddie Verner, aged nine years, son of Gibson Verner, was drowned at this place Saturday night. The body has not been found yet. C.

The National Currency.

We find the annexed tabular statement of the currency of the United States, paper and coin, since the year 1830, in the New York *Economist*. It has been compiled with infinite labor, and is very interesting:

Year.	Currency.	Per cap'a.	Year.	Currency.	Per cap'a.
1830,	$93,000,000	$7 20	1852,	$360,000,000	$14 50
1833,	119,700,000	8 50	1853,	380,000,000	14 80
1835,	183,000,000	12 40	1854,	418,600,000	15 80
1836,	205,000,000	13 30	1855,	444,600,000	16 40
1837,*	222,000,000	14 60	1856,	446,200,000	16 10
1838,	203,000,000	12 50	1857,*	474,300,000	16 70
1839,	222,000,000	13 40	1858,	406,600,000	14 00
1840,	190,000,000	11 20	1859,	458,800,000	15 40
1841,	187,000,000	10 70	1860,	457,000,000	14 50
1842,	143,700,000	8 00	1861,*	443,400,000	13 70
1843,	128,500,000	6 90	1862,	482,500,000	21 00
1844,	175,000,000	9 10	1863,	672,000,000	27 40
1845,	186,000,000	9 40	1864,†	743,000,000	28 50
1846,	202,560,000	9 90	1865,‡	754,000,000	24 90
1847,	225,500,000	10 70	1866,	850,000,000	23 60
1848,	240,000,000	11 10	1867,	844,000,000	22 80
1849,	234,700,000	10 50	1868,	832,000,000	22 00
1850,	285,000,000	12 20	1869,	837,000,000	21 20
1851,	341,000,000	14 20			

*Suspension. †Highest inflation during suspension. ‡Spring panic.

It will be remarked that down to the breaking out of the civil war the currency was always much larger than has generally been supposed, the aggregate of 1860 having been $457,000,000. When we consider the enormous increase of the trade of the republic since that period, and the vastly greater uses for money, it would be folly to suppose that we could now go back to that aggregate without absolute ruin, widespread and universal. Even as to the proportion of currency per capita, we find that there is not much of an excess; but this is more than made up by the augmented uses of money, in consequence of the development of our mining, industrial, commercial, agricultural, transportation and other interests. Before the contraction was commenced at all by Secretary McCulloch, the amount of currency per capita had been diminished, and the proportion has now fallen very considerably below the highest point. This shows the progress we have actually made in the work of growing up to the currency and what prospect lies ahead.—*Philadelphia Gazette.*

ADDITIONAL MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Latest Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, July 12—10 P. M.

At the open board in the evening there was only a moderate movement in the grain market. No. 2 spring wheat sold at a range of $1 29¾@1 30, seller the month, and closed with buyers at the inside figures. Corn closed at 78¾@79c, seller last half, for No 2. Provisions and freights neglected. In the evening wheat closed at $1 29¾. No. 2 corn was offered at 79½c, seller last half.

Albany Cattle Market.

ALBANY, July 12.—The cattle market opened tame and almost lifeless. The supply was large, and there was a decline of ½c ⅌ lb on best, and from ¼@½c on medium and common grades. The highest price realized was 9¾c for fine selected Kentucky steers, averaging 1,472 lbs each. The market became quite active towards the close. Veal Calves 8@9c, the latter for those averaging 200 lbs. Sheep and Lambs show a falling off in prices compared with those last week of ¼@½c, the range being 3@6½c for very poor to ordinary stock. The Hog market is rather dull, prices ranging from 8½@9¾c for medium, and 9⅞@10c for very prime.

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, July 12.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat unsettled and dull; sales 7,500 bushels, No. 2 Chicago at $1 35; 11,700 bushels Washington club at $1 36; at the close No. 2 Milwaukee held at $1 38; buyers offer $1 37; also sale 6,000 bushels red winter at $1 42. Corn dull but firm: sales 16,000 bushels western at 75c. Rye and Barley nominal. Pork steady at $33 00. Lard steady at 19c. Fish—white $7 25; trout $5 75@6 00 per half barrel. Highwines 98c wholesale, $1 01 retail.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, July 12.—Cotton quiet; middling, 32½c; sales 60 bales; receipts 242 bales. Sugar firm: common 10⅜c; prime 13½@13¾c. Molasses—Choice fermenting 60@64c. Coffee nominal;

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, July 10.—Cotton quiet; low middling 30c; good ordinary 29c. Wheat—Mediterranean $1 15; red $1 10; amber $1 15; white $1 20. Flour—super $5@6; XX $7@8.

THE JAPANESE SETTLEMENT.

Rice, Bamboo, Tea, &c.

The Graynor Ranch, now Adzu Ranch, just bought by Herr Schnell for the Japanese colony, is on the Georgetown stage road, four and a half miles from Placerville. The land is best adapted to fine silk and tea, which they come to cultivate. There are six hundred acres under fence, a large orchard of trees seven years old, fifty thousand bearing vines not needing irrigation, plenty of grain fields in good crops, a good brick house well furnished, a barn, a well-appointed wine house, implements of husbandry, horses, wagons, cows, pigs, fowls, &c.—all for $5,000! Water is good and abundant for irrigation.

It is the purpose of Herr Schnell to found a village, to be called Wakamatz. Every family will have a cottage and a garden for a full supply of vegetables and for ornament. The Japanese are apt at gardening and naturally fond of it, and regulations are unusual with them to enforce order and neatness. Mulberry trees and tea plants will be allotted in divisions to each family when the plants are ripe for plucking. Each family will feed its own worms, spin its own cocoons, and receive pay according to its quality and quantity. The raw silk will then be put in market for export or for home manufacture. Tea will be made on the same principles. The families cultivate, pick the leaves, deliver at the factory and receive payment. Thus, the factories can make uniform qualities for market. Wine-making will follow a similar judicious division of labor, where it is practicable. There will be an extensive nursery for the growth and sale of Japanese trees, such as are not now to be got in this State, tea plants, bamboos, wax trees, &c.

The bamboo, beside its mechanical uses, will introduce to our tables a much needed esculent. The young sprouts combine the virtues of the artichoke and the asparagus. They are more marrowy and delicious than either; and in size, each is greater than the whole bunch of asparagus. It far surpasses our vegetables in nutriment and in kindly digestion. The bamboo will grow large and find itself a home in our foothills. When we learn its multifarious uses we will value its introduction to our State. The mulberry and the tea plant always produce their finest results in the uplands, where there is some frost to give winter repose to their organs of growth. These people are skilled in tea making, and they have all the machinery for it. California is going to be independent of the outside world in another important article. Ere long tea of known purity will form a large overland export. Besides, China oil, that is the cleanest burner among the oils of commerce, comes from the tea nut. It is an important part of the profit of the tea culture. It should be mentioned that a highly competent native doctor of medicine is attached to this colony. The tree which yields both varnish and wax is perfectly adapted to our foothills. To get the wax, the nuts containing it are mashed and boiled, the wax separating readily. Varnish is the circulating fluid of the tree, as turpentine is of the pine.

The surrounding land has a good growth of oak trees, insuring good rain fall. It is designed to raise in these woods the Japanese oak-leaf silk worm. This worm makes excellent silk and large symmetrical cocoons. The moth is bright yellow, with large ornamental wings. The worm is not domesticated and fed by hand. It is allowed its own way among the trees of the forest; and families camp out there during the season of production. Though the oak leaf is its choice, it is not dainty. It eats and is happy with the leaves of the most deciduous trees. All is grist that comes to its mill. We have seen the silk of this worm. It is fine and very elastic. Its natural color is a pleasant gray, and of all silk is the most retentive of its color. The cunning of the learned men of Japan has been exhausted without finding a color that will stand against the first application of water. The fine variety of silk can only be used at present where its natural color is acceptable. No doubt mordants will be found which will fix artificial colors, and then oak-leaf silks, because of the healthy worms and the elasticity of the cloth, will come into general favor.

The taste of Japan runs largely on fish. The artificial culture of fish, so new to Christendom, has been practiced in Japan from immemorial time. The very first day these people laid out a lake for fish culture on their new purchase, there being water and a well adapted spot among the undulations of the land. Fish grow to great size under protection from devouring enemies. The carp attains a length of, put infrequently, five feet. Of all human food fish is the least troublesome to cultivate, and being always fat and succulent in these inclosures, the meat is exceptionally nutritious. To make such lakes hold water, the Japanese form a cheap and effective cement by a simple mixture of shell lime, sand and ashes.

The varnish tree of Japan resembles very closely our white walnut tree. Its foliage is less; so much that it looks as if were not thriving. The varnish, like turpentine, exudes from similar incisions made in the bark. There is one near the fountain in our city gardens. Rice will be one of the grains cultivated for home use by the Japanese colony. All rice is not a lowland product. There is another variety known as hill rice, not inferior in nutriment nor in flavor.

A French gentleman writes thus: "Unlike other Eastern peoples, there is something about the Japanese that is congenial to Europeans. Having spent some years in Japan, with opportunities of official position to observe the higher classes, we pronounce them in no way our inferiors. The men are dignified, well educated, exceedingly polite, brave, and full of ingenuity. The women have refined delicacy, very pretty forms and features, and a very winning address. They are scrupulously neat in their housekeeping. Their accomplishments are quite up to our standard. They are healthy, frugal and industrious, and very affectionate. In any of the refined circles of the capitals of Europe, we know a hundred Japanese ladies that would command their own choice of husbands. Not only is it their personal charms that would be admired, but these would, in the eye of matrimony, be well indorsed by the absence of the expensive habits that, in our own belles, interpose so terrible an obstacle to marriage."

Madame Schnell is a Japanese lady, evidently of that class that inspired the eloquent description we have quoted.

If the introduction of new branches of culture and industry, and the utilization of lands hitherto neglected as of little value, be beneficial to California, we may welcome this first colony from Japan. They interfere with no existing occupations. They are not an inferior race. They are unlike other Asiatics in many important respects. They at once adopt our costumes, and they come with their families to make permanent homes and investments. Their earnings will be invested here and not abroad. There is nothing repellant, but much that is attractive and winning in their bearing and their manner of address. They have no bigotry; and if by Christian treatment we prove the excellence of our religion, they are just such a people as will be likely to take kindly to our religious instruction.—*San Francisco Alta, June 16, 1869.*

THE INTERNATIONAL ROWING MATCH.

The Harvard Crew and their Departure on Saturday.

It is by this time well known to our readers that the Harvard College crew, of this country, have made a match with the champion oarsmen of the University at Oxford, England, for a rowing contest on the Thames. The Harvard crew are the acknowledged champions on this side of the water, and their bravery, in going three thousand miles to row a crew on their own water, is something to be commended. Noting their departure, the New York *Herald* of Saturday says:

Yesterday morning the Harvards were busy in their quarters in the Astor House making preparations for their departure. The genial and accomplished Blakie, a former celebrated Harvard oarsman, who is to perform the important duties of "coaching" the crew, was on hand, and had some difficulty in keeping back the large number of enthusiastic young men whose admiration and curiosity made them anxious to push their way into the parlor of the Astor House reserved for the crew and to scan critically the form of each individual one of the four. Loring, the captain, took the matter very generally; Simmons, the celebrated stroke, seemed, with characteristic modesty, anxious to shun observation; Bass, of Chicago, looked on with that quiet, determined look of his which seems to indicate that he has time but for one thought at present, that one being the coming contest; while Rice, who comes from Oregon, and described his trip by way of California, Nicaragua and the Atlantic *en route* to Harvard as if distance was of no moment to a man from the boundless pariries of the West, looked remarkably confident, as a man of his powerful physique and fine rowing qualities ought. The form of all the four was splendid, leaving hardly anything to be desired.

Soon after three o'clock the signal for the departure of the steamer was given. The Harvard crew, dressed in their gray suits and each with a purple ribbon in his button hole, were standing together on the upper deck, and as the vessel began to move slowly from the pier handkerchiefs and hats were waved, and the crowds, who filled every spot on the pier where a last sight of the departing Harvards could be seen from, cheered them enthusiastically until the steamer had passed out into the river. High above all the cheering could be heard the sharp, ringing, well-known "Ha-ra-ra-ra" of the Harvard men assembled on the pier.

During the passage of the City of Paris down the bay an opportunity was offered for gathering from each of the Harvard four his ideas regarding the coming contest. Being all men of few words, their ideas on this subject were very briefly expressed. They felt they were about to row at a disadvantage, but they saw no reason to believe that after a little training over the Thames course they would not be able to come out victors in the contest. No one looking at the fine physique of the men, and at the quiet, determined earnestness with which they are entering upon the race could have any fear but that, in spite of the longer experience of the Oxford crew in celebrated rowing matches and of their having the advantage of their own course the English oarsmen will meet in the Harvard crew "foemen worthy of their steel."

Extraordinary Exodus of Honey Bees—A Nut for the Votaries of Science.

One of the most remarkable occurrences that has ever come to our knowledge was related to us yesterday. Mr. James Broil, a farmer, who resides about seven miles from the city, on the river road, has for some time past been engaged extensively in raising honey bees, and with almost unprecedented success. He has lately rejoiced in as many as forty-five hives of the industrious little "cusses," and to use a homely phrase, they have been plying themselves like Turks and making "slathers" of honey for the winter.

A few mornings ago, however, Mr. Broil woke up to find his bees *non est.* They had "lit out" between two days, leaving no trace whatever of the point or region of country to which they had so unceremoniously migrated. There was not a bee left to keep its lonely watch over the forty-five hives. As might be expected, farmer Broil was left in considerable of a dilemma, and immediately consulted all the authorities at his command in relation to the peculiar habits and freaks of the bee tribe.

After reading through many volumes it occurred to him that some of his neighbors might be able to explain the whys and wherefores of this "bounty jumping move on the part of his army of honey-makers." He accordingly made a "bee-line" for the residence of his nearest neighbor to consult him on the singular problem. To his utter surprise he ascertained that his friend, who is also a "beeist" had met with the same loss in the same sudden manner and was in the same perplexity as to the cause. They at once resolved on examining the hives, and it revealed to them the fact that each stand contained from sixty to seventy-five pounds of honey. This development led the two bee-raisers to seek for further information, and in their rounds, for a circuit of twenty-five miles, they found that every hive had been deserted about the same time, and all of them were left full of honey. The farmers in that region are unable to account for this mysterious disappearance of their bees, and many theories have been advanced, but up to this time the problem remains unsolved. The opinion of most of them is that the mildness of the weather up to so late a season caused this singular migration.—*Louisville Democrat.*

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

WASHINGTON.

Landing of the French Cable.

Letter from Secretary Fish to the English and French Ministers—The Consent of Congress Necessary Before the Cable Can be Put into Operation—Admiral Hoff Not to be Relieved—Payment of Iowa War Claims—The San Domingo Matter—Gen. Luperon to be Looked After—Yerger, the Mississippi Murderer, Applies for a Writ of Habeas Corpus—The Texas Election—Senator Sumner on the Cuban Question—The Time Not Yet Come for Recognizing Belligerent Rights.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 12, 1869.

Admiral Hoff.

The story that Admiral Hoff was to be relieved from command in Cuban waters because the government was dissatisfied with his course, was emphatically denied in this correspondence two or three days ago on the authority of three members of the Cabinet, and it was added that he had just been intrusted with new and highly important duties. It may now be stated that he is an old man, and has been for some time in poor health, and that he has asked to be sent to less arduous work at the convenience of the Government, and there is reason to believe that some weeks hence, when he has concluded his inquiries into the murder and imprisonment of American citizens, this request will be granted. Whether Admiral Poor or some other officer will be sent to take his place remains to be seen.

The French Cable.

The Secretary of State to-day addressed a letter in duplicate to the French and English Ministers here in regard to the new Atlantic cable now preparing to land in Massachusetts. Mr. Fish takes substantially the same ground as was taken by Attorney General Hoar in his letter of four or five weeks ago, viz: That while the cable may of course be landed, it cannot be put into operation except by consent of Congress. In view of these two letters, persons here are speculating as to the course the cable company will pursue. Whether the Government would interfere to prevent them from using the wire, if they choose to take the risk of getting the consent of Congress, is not known.

Iowa War Claims.

The Government has just agreed to pay about two hundred and twenty thousand dollars of Iowa war claims. The whole claim was originally a trifle in excess of one million dollars, of which about eight hundred and seventy-five thousand have now in one form or another been paid. The last payment is made under an act passed by Congress at the late session, and was for moneys expended by the State in what is called frontier defense. The balance of the claim, about $180,000, is not likely to pass the auditors without further legislation by Congress.

Luperon to be Looked After.

St. Domingo advices of two weeks ago reported that one Gen. Luperon had captured Samana, and on landing had issued a decree declaring the bay of Samana no longer in possession of President Baez, and consequently all treaties made by him with the United States for cession or lease of the bay are null and void. Our Government has sent a war steamer down there to look after this valiant warrior, and see that he don't smash things.

The Yerger Case.

Counsel for Yerger, the Mississippian, who murdered Colonel Crane at Jackson, and is now on trial before a military commission, have to-day filed an application with Chief Justice Chase for a writ of *habeas corpus* in his case. This will bring up the novel question, whether one of the Justices of the Supreme Court can issue such a writ out of his own circle, when the Court is in vacation. It will probably be argued in a few days.

The Texas Election.

In view of the continued talk as to when the election shall be held in Texas, it is proper to report what was said last Friday night, that the President and Cabinet on that day decided to order the election in Mississippi and Texas on the last Tuesday in November, and there is as yet no reason for supposing that the determination will be changed.

To be Relieved.

Admiral Dahlgren is soon to be relieved from duty as head of the naval ordnance bureau, and will probably be ordered to the command of one of the navy yards.

Personal.

The President could not make it convenient to attend the musical festival at Baltimore this evening.

Gen. Caprin, of the Agricultural Bureau, is slowly recovering, and was able to sit up an hour to-day.

Senator Sumner on the Cuban Question.

Senator Sumner writes a letter here, in which he takes decided ground with the administration in the Cuban question, holding that the neutrality laws must be enforced at all hazards, and that the insurgents have not yet done what entitles them to recognition. He also says he finds the people up in New England with him on the English question, viz: In the conviction that we had better let the Alabama claims matter rest a while before trying to make a new treaty.

Consul to Hong Kong.

Col. C. M. Goulding, of Lancaster, O., formerly Chief Quartermaster of the Twenty-third Army Corps, was to-day appointed Consul at Hong Kong, China. He goes to Ohio in the course of a week, and expects to sail from San Francisco in about a month.

WASHINGTON, July 12, 1869.

PENNSYLVANIA DISTILLERS CONVICTED.

The Internal Revenue Department has received information of the conviction at Williamsport, Pa., of Martin Billmire and Zultman on a charge of violating the revenue laws in relation to distilling. They are two of the most wealthy men in that part of the State, and the largest distillers. Both were sentenced to two years in the penitentiary, and are now in confinement. The Supervisor of the Western District says these convicts hoped to escape, owing to their riches and influence, and their conviction will have a good effect on smaller distillers who violate the law.

DIDN'T GO.

The President did not attend the Saengerfest at Baltimore this afternoon.

APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments are announced: George T. Jarvis, Collector of Customs at Cherrystone, Va.; James R. Weaver, of West Virginia, United States Consul at Brindisi, and C. N. Goulding, of Ohio, Consul at Hong Kong.

The following commissions of Postmasters have been signed: William M. Grubb, at Russelville, Ky.; E. B. Head, at Harrodsville, Ky.; D. V. Derrickson, at Meadville, Pa.; James Hunter, at St. Joseph, Mo.

THE PRESIDENT AND FAMILY

Will leave Washington Wednesday next for Long Branch. The President will return after ten days' absence, without his family, and will determine his future movements according to circumstances.

GOV. WALKER AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Governor-elect Walker had a lengthy interview with the President to-day. His presence at the White House attracted much attention.

CLAIMS AGAINST MEXICO.

The State Department has issued a circular advising citizens having claims against the Mexican republic to forward them promptly to that Department for the consideration of the commission appointed to examine and decide upon them. The claims will be argued before the Commission by J. H. Ashton at the expense of the Government. Claimants are required in every case to forward to the Department satisfactory proof, showing, first, that they are citizens of the United States; second, the time when the claim arose; third, the present owner or owners of the claim; fourth, the name and address of the person authorized to act for claimants, and to correspond with the Department on the subject of the claim. On application to the Department by letter or otherwise, circulars will be sent to claimants containing substantially the general rules as to mode and form of proof which have been adopted by the Commission organized under the convention between the United States and foreign governments for the adjustment of claims.

SPEECH OF SECRETARY ROBESON.

This afternoon about fifty citizens of New Jersey called at the Navy Department to pay their respects to Secretary Robeson. Mutually congratulatory and complimentary speeches were made by the Secretary and a number of delegations. In the course of his remarks Mr. Robeson said of the administration of President Grant: Perhaps it does not become me to speak, but I will only say of it as the policy by which the rebellion was finally subdued was the policy of action rather than of profession; so the policy of the present administration under his leadership must be judged by its fruits. With no startling announcement, no profession of a splendid policy, the administration of Gen. Grant endeavors quietly, persistently and honestly to perform each day duties which it each day finds before it, and trusts itself without reserve to the intelligence of the people, and acting in harmony with other branches of the Government, the Executive Department hopes to be able in the fullness of time to present a country restored in all its parts, credit re-established, industry reinvigorated through all channels of national prosperity, with its honor untarnished at home and abroad.

JUDGE DENT'S LETTER.

Following is Judge Dent's letter to Messrs. J. T. Warford and A. Jenks, of Mississippi:

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 9, 1869.

GENTLEMEN: Your communication of this day, requesting permission to place my name before the National Union Republican Convention, is at hand. In reply, I beg to assure you that if I can in the least be instrumental in restoring the State of my adoption to her normal place in the Union, and secure her a good local administration, you have permission to use my name for any position within the gift of the National Union Republican party of your State. The platform adopted by your Convention at Jackson on the 23d of June last I most heartily approve and indorse. With great respect, I have the honor to be your obedient servant.

[Signed] LEWIS DENT.

THE LONG BRANCH EXCURSION.

The President and his family will not leave Washington on the steamer Tallapoosa for Long Branch until Thursday morning, as the vessel cannot be prepared for the voyage before that time.

YERGER PETITIONS FOR A WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS.

Messrs. James M. Carlisle and Philip Phillips to-day presented to Chief Justice Chase the petition of Col. E. M. Yerger, now on trial before the Military Commission in Mississippi, for the murder of Col. Crane, praying for a writ of *habeas corpus* to take him from the custody of the Military Commission. The petition is in the usual form. The Chief Justice received the application, and fixed Wednesday morning, at eleven o'clock as the time for a hearing in the Supreme Court at the Capitol. Attorney General Hoar will represent the interests of the Government at the hearing. The real point to be determined is whether so much of the reconstruction acts as permits Military Commissions to try persons accused of crime is unconstitutional. This will be the only point of the reconstruction acts the constitutionality of which will be questioned.

AFFAIRS IN TEXAS.

Gov. Peace, of Texas, had a long interview with the President this morning, in reference to affairs in that State. The Governor urged that an early day should be fixed for the election in that State, because if put off until November it would be detrimental to the agricultural interests of the State.

THE APPRENTICE SYSTEM.

A special meeting of Typographical Union No. 101 was held to-night, to consider the question relative to the employment of apprentices. As soon as the meeting was called to order a motion was made to suspend the rules so as to take up the subject. This required a two-thirds vote, which was not obtained. A resolution was then introduced and adopted to appoint a committee of five to prepare a report upon the apprentice question, with a view to compromise. The report is to be considered at the next regular meeting. This, however, still leaves the Douglass question in dispute.

CUBA.

Another Successful Expedition.

Spaniards Repulsed by Americans—The Cholera and Vomito—Skirmishing—Seizure of Estates.

NEW YORK, July 12.—The brig A. Eldred, which left here on the 23d of June, with arms, ammunition and one hundred and twenty-five men for Cuba, landed the arms up a river in Cuba, near Hernandez. The cholera had just then broken out in the camp of the patriots, and in consequence one hundred and twenty of the expedition party refused to enlist in the Cuban ranks, even after they had been offered a bounty of one thousand dollars per head in gold, preferring to wait till the close of the sickly season.

On the second day after their arrival, however, the Spaniards made a descent upon Hernandez, and posted themselves on the adjacent heights, but the Americans under Lieutenant Claney, drove them from their position without the loss of a man. After this victory they re-embarked unmolested and returned safely to New York on Saturday, with the exception of two men named Walsh and Miller, of Petersburg, Virginia, who died of cholera on the way.

HAVANA, July 12.—Dispatches from Puerto Principe to the 9th inst. have been received. Railroad communication to the coast was free of interruption. The garrison had been reinforced by a battalion of marines from Spain. Advices from Nuevitas are to the 10th inst. General Puello was in command of the town. The rebels attempted to surprise San Miguel, near Nuevitas, but failed.

The vomito is raging in Remedios with unusually fatal effect.

Col. Tuilo reports that he had an engagement with the rebels in the Sagua district, in which the latter suffered a heavy loss. The Spanish casualties were trifling.

Skirmishes have taken place at Quernado, Coaba and La Esperanza, which in each case resulted in the dispersion of the rebel bands.

In addition to the seizures already reported, thirty-three estates, the property of alleged rebels, have been embargoed.

THE MORMON THEATER.

The Drama Among the Saints—The Actors—The Audience—A Mormon Family at the Play.

[Salt Lake City (July 1) Correspondence Chicago Republican.]

The bills announced the Howsen sisters in comic operetta and burlesque drama, and being desirous of seeing the Mormon elephant "from the extreme point of his elongated proboscis to the last link in his symmetrical tail," I soon found myself within the walls of the Mormon theater. President Young fully believes in the thought of the Roman patricians, that a people to be contented must be continually amused; he has, therefore, built a theater of large size and fine accompaniments, stocked it with a company of fair talents, and adds such attractions as stars as he may be able to induce to come across the desert to the new Canaan. The building will hold nearly 1,600; originally well finished and upholstered. Parquet, galleries and pit accommodate the people according to their purses. Kerosene lamps poorly light it, and the ventilation is very defective for the lungs of the people who boast of their pure atmosphere. Of old, when the theater was first started, the admittance fee was of a varied or vegetable kind. Money was scarce, and therefore corn, oats, potatoes, beets, cabbage and all the gifts of Pomona were among the offerings which the votaries of the goddess of the drama laid on her altar.

The theater was originally run in the interests of the church, by Brigham Young himself, and the actors were Mormons. President Young declared that as long as he owned it none other than Mormon talent should appear upon the boards. Whether or not the required talent was wanting I cannot say, but the principal parts are now taken by Gentiles, and a son-in-law of President Young is the lessee and manager, the President himself, in accordance with his declaration, having retired from the management.

Into this theater there throngs nightly a motley mass of saints and sinners. There are Mormons of the old emigration in silks and broadcloth in the parquet. Mormons to whom godliness has not been so profitable—emigrants of a later date—clad in linsey and "home-made" in the galleries; strangers, barbarians of the outside world, scattered throughout the hall. Nor is there wanting a class whose loud whistlings and calls, comments—not *sotto voce*—and Arab manners generally ally them to the gamins of Chicago—not at all "saintly" in their conduct, unless, as I fear, Mormon lexicographers and Noah Webster differ widely as to the meaning of the word "saint." As the house fills I watch the audience. From those whose revelation claims to supersede that commonly received among men one expects a high state of cultivation and much intelligence. The faith originally committed has become so intermixed with error that it is found necessary to recommit it. Surely the recipients must be characterized by habits of life and a state of general intelligence and mental development which shall preclude the possibility of its ever again becoming mixed with error, and shall convince the world that what is claimed is true. Is this the case? Is the mental development of the people above the average? No! there is everywhere wanting that air of intelligence and education which one looks for. But in its place a dull look as of intellects half grown, the animal nature predominating over the spiritual, and I could well believe that which is alleged, that the Mormon ranks are recruited from the lower classes of the English, Welsh and Scotch. What a quantity of children there! of all ages and sizes; and babies too.

> Babies to right of you,
> Babies to left of you,
> Babies in front of you,
> Volleyed and thundered.

(Tennyson altered to suit circumstances.)

The worthy Mayor sits with two ladies and ten children; and one thinks of a prediction that around the table of certain persons the children shall be as numerous as young olive branches. A rocking chair in the parquet is reserved for the President, and fully one-fifth of the first circle is occupied by his family. Opera glasses are in greater use than among the frequenters of Crosby's, and the lender has much more confidence in human nature than his brother in Chicago, for not even from a Gentile does he ask a deposit as a guarantee for the return of the glass. The music commences, and from the people I turn to the stage. What shall I say of the acting? Why, the usual amount of mouthing and stereotyped gesture and frantic walking to and fro, and peering into corners for invisable listeners. The stranger misses one thing which a residence in Eastern cities has accustomed him to, and that is the rush for refreshments between acts. There being no saloon connected with the theater where exhausted nature may be refreshed, and only three or four in the city, the people sit quietly waiting. No gong or bell summons back the absent ones, and the performance is undisturbed by the tramping of returning feet.

Such the Mormon theater—a great instrument in the hands of the Church for pleasing the masses—as potent as were the games of Rome for drowning discontent. The Mormon monarchy has its strength in a want of education, and the cares and toils which the day brings, and the pleasures and excitements of the night forbid thought and reflection.

A NEW WONDER.

A Revolution in Steam Engines.

The Jersey City *Times* has a description of a machine, now in operation in that city, which is destined to work a revolution in one department of mechanical industry—namely, a new steam engine, which, one-quarter of the weight, and occupying one-quarter the space required for an ordinary ten-horse engine, will give the same power, with twenty-five per cent. less fuel.

This little machine sets at defiance all preconceived notions on the subject. Its motive power is all contained within the circumference of a broad, stout wheel, about three feet in diameter, revolving upon a hollow shaft which receives the steam and delivers it alternately into two opposite reciprocal cylinders, each fixed between the center and the periphery. The power, therefore, instead of being at the center, presents the singular anomaly of being at the circumference. Or, in other words, the true center of power is at the periphery of the wheel. To use a familiar simile, the wheel is like the band or drum of a squirrel cage, in which two squirrels were consentaneously, one in the usual position, the other in the opposite, but with his head down, and with a motion similar to that of a fly walking on the ceiling—both, of course, in continually reversing positions as the wheel turns. It is an application of the simple principle by which, as any one can see, a grindstone may easily be turned by placing the hand upon its surface, while only with considerable muscular exertion a man's hand grasping the shaft can produce the same motion.

The inventor, Mr. Ruset, a Frenchman, resided at Communipaw until quite recently, where he was well known as the author and patentee of several useful minor inventions. The *Times* says it is expected that a stock company will be formed immediately for the manufacture of the Ruset Engine, whose value for all uses requiring lightness of construction, combined with economy of fuel, may be seen by the simple statement that it will give ten-horse power with no more fuel than would be required in a caloric engine of two-horse power, occupying one-fourth of the space, and at a much less first cost. And one important feature is, that the same engine can be used either to attain a high rate of speed or to do heavy hoisting.

POETIC SADNESS.

Speech of William Cullen Bryant.

One of the saddest and most touching speeches that we ever read is that of the venerable poet William Cullen Bryant at the late commencement of Williams College. Being called upon to speak at the annual dinner, he said:

"It has occurred to me, since I, in the decline of life, came to visit once more this seat of learning in which our youth are trained to succeed us on the stage of the world, that I am in the situation of one who, standing on a spot desolate with winter and dim with twilight, should be permitted by a sort of miracle to look upon a neighboring region glorious with the bloom of spring and bright with the beams of morning. On the side where I stand are nerbless fields and leafless woods, pools sheeted with ice, a frozen soil, and the shadows of approaching night. On the side to which I look are emerald meadows, fields of springing wheat, orchards in bloom, transparent streams, and a genial sunshine. With me, it is too late for any further hopeful tillage, and if the plough were put into the ground, its coulter would be obstructed by the ice-bound sods. On the side to which I look I see the tokens of judicious cultivation and careful tendance, recompensed by a free and promising growth. I rejoice at the kindly care thus bestowed, and my hope and prayer is that under such auspices all the promise which meets my eyes may be amply fulfilled, and that from these luxuriant fields a harvest may be gathered richer and more abundant than has ever yet been stored in the granaries of our land."

The Canon of the Colorado.

The news, whether true or false, from Major Powell and his party, who, for more than two years, have been engaged in preliminary arrangements to explore the great canon of the Colorado, and who hoped during the present summer to accomplish it, will add new interest to this important subject. Many may suppose that the results to be obtained will not warrant the labor and expense, not to speak of the dangers to be incurred in exploring the hidden mysteries of this wonderful canon. But geographical problems of far less interest and importance have cost the world a far greater expenditure of effort to solve them, and mankind will always both applaud and reward those who increase the sum of human knowledge. To add to that knowledge was the controlling motive that impelled Major Powell to risk everything in order to unveil the mysteries that surround one of the great rivers of the continent in its course to the sea. Even if it has cost him his life, this will not deter other daring explorers from solving the problem with which the name of Powell is now most honorably, and, perhaps, sadly associated. The following is the sum of about all we know of the Colorado river and its unexplored canon:

It gathers its waters on the western slope of the Rocky Mountains, on the north, from a point opposite the Yellowstone, down through at least nine degrees of latitude to a point opposite the head waters of the Red river, and drains an equal space along the eastern rim of the Great Salt Lake Basin. The mountains which surround the vast valley which it drains are the Rocky on the east, the Wind river on the north, and the Wasatch and Uintah on the west; and as they all rise far up into the regions of perpetual snow, they furnish the water for one of the largest rivers of the continent. All its principal tributaries, with the exception of the Gila, the Little Colorado and the San Juan, are gathered into its terrible current before it dashes into what the frontiersmen call the Black Canon of the Colorado. The river has a tremendous fall to the Gulf of California. At Green River Station, where the Union Pacific Railway crosses the principal tributary of the Colorado, bearing at least as much water as Rock river at Sterling, the elevation above the ocean is about 6,000 feet. In the three or four hundred miles between this place and the entrance of the canon the fall is probably not more than a thousand feet. The river runs with a steady current, and the only considerable fall we ever heard of is that in which Major Powell and his party may have lost their lives. At the head of the canon, the river, according to all accounts, rushes down an awful cataract, worse than that below the bridge at Niagara Falls, and through which old trappers who have been there roundly assert no boat or vessel could pass without certain destruction. From this point the canon is variously estimated from three to five hundred miles long, and if our estimate as to the descent of the river between the crossing of the railway and the head of the gorge be correct, it must fall some five thousand feet, or about a mile, in its passage through the canon. Much of the way through the canon is known to run with a very sluggish current, and hence there must be many fearful falls before the river reaches the foot of it near Callville.

From all the accounts of those who have seen the canon at various points, and from the only two persons who, it is now claimed, ever went through it, it seems to be a huge crack in the earth's crust, about a mile wide, with perpendicular walls, from two to five or six thousand feet above the river, made by some terrible convulsion of nature. The whole country along the canon is volcanic and utterly destitute of vegetation. Lateral canons, branching out at right angles and requiring several days' journey to go round them, render it impossible for parties to follow down the banks of the river, could water be obtained from its terrible current, rushing between its walls nearly a mile below the explorer. Hence, the plan of Major Powell, when detailed to us when here in May last, was to wait at the head of the canon till the spring floods had passed down, when he hoped to find a narrow plateau along the margin of the river from which the waters had receded, and along which he could let down his boats over any rapids that might be found in his way. That there are such plateaus along the Columbia and other rivers is well known; but the question of whether they exist along the shores of the river in the canon of the Colorado is still in doubt.

Till recently it was supposed that only one man, a Mr. White, now living near Callville, on the Lower Colorado—had ever gone through this canon. His thrilling narrative is well known. We find in the last number of the *Western Monthly* what seems to be a well-authenticated account of a lad of fifteen years of age, who went down the San Juan and thence down the canon of the Colorado, by at times lashing himself to a raft. He represents the sand-bars at some of the places he was ashore as largely composed of particles of gold—a thing we can readily believe, for gulch-mining is extensively and successfully carried on among the mountains at the head waters of the Colorado.

Should the report of the loss of Major Powell and his party prove true, that should not stop all efforts to explore the canon of the Colorado. It is a geographical problem of the highest interest, which future explorers will surely find the means to solve. It cannot be that a great nation will allow one of its largest rivers to remain unexplored through some four or five hundred miles of the sublimest scenery to be found anywhere on the face of the earth. Southwestern Colorado, above the canon, is said to be one of the finest pastoral regions upon the continent, and, when once settled by a hardy, enterprising people, as it will be in a few years, they will be sure to find some means to follow down their noble river to the Gulf of California and unfold the mysteries of the "Black Canon."

A MAN named George Sinclair stepped into a barber-shop at Decatur, Ala., on Monday last, and, while he was being shaved, laid his navy pistol across his lap. Soon after, another man, named George Stewart, entered the shop, with a double-barreled shot-gun on his shoulder, and addressing Sinclair, asked him why he had abused his father. Sinclair immediately grabbed his pistol and attempted to shoot, when Stewart leveled his gun and fired, shooting his antagonist's arm off. Sinclair then started to run, when Stewart fired again, the discharge taking effect in the back, inflicting a mortal wound. It should be added that Sinclair returned and the barber completed the operation of shaving him.

DIED.

PARKE—At 8 P. M., Monday, July 10th, 1869, HENRY L. PARKE, aged thirty-eight years.

Notice of funeral in morning papers.

☞ *Advertisements on this page under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* THIRTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—GIRLS—FIVE OR SIX Girls to make Coats, at the Manufacturing Rooms of KAUFMAN, OPPENHEIMER & CO., No. 80 Wood street.

WANTED—GAS PIPE—TO PURCHASE about 600 feet of second-hand Gas Pipe, for which prompt cash will be paid. Apply early to DEAPE & ROBERTSON, 139 First avenue, Pittsburgh.

WANTED—PARTNER—A PERSON with good business qualifications, and has control of Ten or Fifteen Thousand Dollars, can obtain an interest in an old and well established Manufacturing Business. Address Manufacturer, Commercial office.

WANTED—SITUATION—BY AN EXPERIENCED Bookkeeper, who has had positions of great trust in first class establishments. Satisfactory references given. Address A. B., 857 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED—HELP—MEN TO WORK ON Farms and in Brickyard. Also, Girls for city and country. Apply at Employment Office, No. 1 Sixth street.

WANTED—MORTGAGES—FIRST-CLASS Mortgages in large sums. City Property preferred. S. N. LIGHTNER, 58 Fourth avenue. tf

WANTED—TO INVEST—A GENTLEMAN having a few thousand dollars wishes to invest in Mortgages. Address G. H., Commercial. tf

WANTED—SALESMAN—AN EXPERIENCED Salesman and two Young Men with good address. Apply to J. J. McCORMICK, 108 Smithfield street. tf

WANTED—MORTGAGES—IN SUMS ranging from $2,000 to $20,000. Must be good security. Address Mortgage, Commercial office.

WANTED—CITY AND COUNTRY Dealers to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, at W. M. GORMLY'S, 271 Liberty street.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—TAVERN STAND—THE Good Will and Fixtures of that excellent Tavern Stand, situated at No. 3 Wylie street. Cause of removal, bad health of owner. Lease will be given for any number of years. Inquire of Mrs. G. GAZZOLO, No 3 Wylie street.

FOR SALE—HOTEL—A FINE NEW Hotel Building, at Burgettstown Station, P. C. and St. L. R. R., 28 miles from the city. House has 17 Rooms, admirably planned for convenience, and is finished in modern style. The property is very desirable, and the location well suited for a Hotel. Will be sold on reasonable terms, payments to suit purchaser. Call on or address J. DINSMORE, Dinsmore, Washington county, Pa., or DAVID SNIVELY, Burgettstown Station, Pa. TS

FOR SALE—STOCK AND FIXTURES—Stationery, Periodical, Tobacco and Segar Stand, with Stock. Good locality; established Trade; small capital; satisfactory reasons for selling. Address J. H. R., Commercial office.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—MESSRS. HARTLEY, McKEE & CO., No. 58 Smithfield street Manufacture the only Pure Oak-Tanned Leather Belts and Hose made in this city. T

PERSONAL—KNOW ALL PERSONS BY this notice that the "Pittsburgh Real Estate Register" contains descriptions of over $1,000,000 worth of all kinds of property, in such a vast selection that the most fastidious cannot fail to get suited in a home. It is given away gratis, or will be sent by mail free to any address. CROFT & PHILLIPS, Publishers and Real Estate Agents, No. 139 Fourth avenue. tf

BOARDING.

BOARDING—A GENTLEMAN AND Wife or Single Gentlemen, can have Board, with pleasant Rooms, at 296 Lacock street.

BOARDING—FIRST-CLASS BOARDING can be had at No. 101 Sandusky street, Allegheny, with or without Rooms.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—CARRIAGE—A TWO-HORSE Carriage, modern style, nearly new. Also, a Wilmington Rockaway, all in good order, and will be sold low at C. West & Co.'s, Liberty street. JNO. S. DILWORTH & CO., 132 Second avenue.

"MORE YET"—50 TIERCES MORE Extra Uncanvassed S. C. Hams, in Smoke House, for sale by F. SELLERS & CO., corner Penn and Tenth streets.

FOR SALE—ENGINES AND BOILERS—New and second-hand, of all sizes kept constantly on hand. Fine Boilers on hand, from 10 feet up to 28 feet long. JAMES HILL & CO., corner Marion avenue and P. Ft. W. and C. R. W., Allegheny city. tf

ROSIN—200 BARRELS ROSIN FOR sale by B. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO., 76 Wood street.

FOR SALE—CARRIAGES—TWO CLOSE-QUARTER Beckhaus & Allgaier Carriages for sale. Inquire of JOHN SCOTT, JR., M. and M. National Bank, corner First and Wood sts. tf

FOR SALE—SPONGE—INDIA RUBBER Sponge at Chas. Abel & Co's Apothecary, No. 172 Wylie street.

FOR SALE—CAPS—A LARGE STOCK of Caps for the Spring Trade, at R. H. PALMER'S, No. 84 Wood street.

FOR SALE—MILLINERY GOODS—A full line of Millinery Goods, in the latest styles, at R. H. PALMER'S, No. 84 Wood street.

FOR SALE—RIBBONS—BEAUTIFUL Ribbons of every variety, just received at R. H. PALMER'S, No. 84 Wood street.

FOR SALE—HATS—A LARGE INVOICE of Hats, Spring Styles, just received at R. H. PALMER'S, No. 84 Wood street.

FOR SALE—PERFUMERY, ETC.—IMPORTED Perfumeries, Pomades, Soaps and Toilet Articles, at C. ABEL & CO.'S, No. 172 Wylie street.

FOR SALE—WINES—PORT, MADEIRA, Sherry, Catawba and Claret Wines, for medicinal purposes, at C. ABEL & CO.'S, No. 172 Wylie streets.

FOR SALE—HEATER—ONE OF THE celebrated Nicholson Heaters, with a No. 3 Injector, has been used but a short time. Apply to WM. B. SCAIFE, 119 and 121 First avenue.

FOR SALE—BRUSHES—AN ELEGANT assortment of English and French Hair, Tooth and Nail Brushes, at C. ABEL & CO.'S, No. 172 Wylie streets.

FOR SALE—SOAP—BROWN WINDSOR, Elder Flower, Honey and Glycerine Soaps, at C. ABEL & CO.'S, No. 172 Wylie street.

FOR SALE—BRANDIES—IMPORTED Brandies, for medicinal purposes, at C. ABEL & CO.'S, No. 172 Wylie street.

FOR SALE--REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—LOT—IN EAST LIBERTY, one Lot 24x100, on Broad street, five minutes walk from station. Inquire of R. H. NEGLEY, with Bruce & Negley, corner Grant and Fifth avenue.

FOR SALE—IMPROVED PROPERTY—One Acre of handsomely ornamented property, well improved, with Residence, Barn and other Outhouses. Choice Fruit of various kinds in abundance. A delightful home, with the best society, and only five miles from the heart of the city. Price, $6,000, half cash, remainder in one year with interest. Address Q. this office.

FOR SALE—FERRY AND FARM—AT A bargain. Inquire of Mrs. N. A. HAMILTON, Wellsville, Ohio, or ALEX. McBANE, 141 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE—OVER $1,000,000 WORTH of Farms, Mills, Hotels, Stores, City and Suburban Property. Full particulars of all of the above in the "Pittsburgh Real Estate Register," given away gratis or sent free by mail to any address by the publishers, CROFT & PHILLIPS, Real Estate Agents, No. 139 Fourth avenue. tf

FOR SALE--HOUSES.

FOR SALE—DWELLING HOUSE, STOREROOM AND LOT—In Industry, Pa. The undersigned wishes to dispose of his property, in Industry, Beaver county. The House is divided into five apartments, contains some Furniture, and Storeroom. The Lot on which the House stands is 49 by 100 feet. The whole will be sold on reasonable terms. Apply at the office of Gen. J. S. LITTELL, Sheriff of Beaver county. W. C. CONN.

FOR SALE—HOUSES—$4,500. PART cash, balance time, will purchase three Houses, two brick and one frame, corner Bedford avenue and Mercer street. Streets all graded and paved. For further particulars inquire of Captain EVANS, Commercial office.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—ROOM—TO ONE OR TWO Gentlemen, a very large pleasant front Room, furnished, at 87 Liberty street.

FOR RENT—ROOMS—SEVERAL nicely furnished Rooms, pleasant and cheap. Inquire at Cigar Store, No. 16 Sixth street.

FOR RENT—WAREHOUSE—THE three story Brick Warehouse, No. 134 First avenue, at the remarkably low rent of $300 up to April next. Possession given immediately. Inquire of A. GUCKENHEIMER & BROS., 93 and 95 First avenue.

FOR RENT—HALL—THE HALL OVER the Third National Bank, No. 146 Wood street, formerly occupied by the Board of Trade. The Hall is newly fitted up and furnished; and will seat two hundred persons. It is suitable for a Church, Sunday School, Building or other Associations. Also, Offices and Desk Room. Light and heat furnished. Apply to J. H. WHITE, No. 92 Diamond street.

FOR RENT—ROOM—THE SECOND Story of McCallum's Block, 51 Fifth avenue, suitable for Insurance Office, or Commission Business, or Billiard Saloon. Inquire at 127 Wood st.

FOR RENT—ROOMS—THE SECOND, Third and Fourth Stories of 127 Wood street, with front and rear entrance. Very desirable location. Rent very low. Inquire of Grover & Baker S. M. Co., 127 Wood street. tf

FOR RENT—OFFICES—OVER HERBST Ordinary, suitable for Insurance or Brokers' Offices. Excellent light, with all modern conveniences. Apply to JAMES T. BRADY & CO., corner Fourth and Wood streets. tf

FOR RENT—DWELLING—A TWO-STORY Brick Dwelling House, containing 7 Rooms and finished Attic, all modern improvements, on Center avenue, adjoining the residence of W. A. Glldenfenney. Inquire of HENRY MINER, Nos. 71 and 73 Fifth avenue. tf

GROCERIES.

150 BBLS SYRUPS, ALL GRADES, low for cash, for sale by W. M. GORMLY, 271 Liberty street.

100 BBLS CHOICE CIDER VINEGAR for sale low by W. M. GORMLY, 271 Liberty street.

50 BOXES CUT AND DRY TOBACCO in ⅛s and ¼s, for sale by W. M. GORMLY, 271 Liberty street.

5 CASKS TURKEY PRUNES—NEW crop—for sale by W. M. GORMLY, 271 Liberty street.

10 CASKS NEW CURRANTS, FOR SALE by W. M. GORMLY, No. 271 Liberty street.

100 DOZ. ASSORTED SCRUB BRUSHES, for sale by W. M. GORMLY, No. 271 Liberty street.

50 DOZEN SHOE HANDLE BRUSHES, for sale by W. M. GORMLY, No. 271 Liberty street.

100 DOZEN BROOMS, COMMON TO fancy, for sale by W. M. GORMLY, 271 Liberty street.

1,000 4 LB BAGS TABLE SALT, FOR sale by W. M. GORMLY, No. 271 Liberty street.

BAR LEAD AND SHEET, FOR SALE BY W. M. GORMLY, 271 Liberty street.

STONE AND CHINAWARE.

FOR SALE—TEA SETS—ELEGANT China Tea Sets, at R. E. BREED & CO.'S, No. 100 Wood street.

FOR SALE—TOILET SETS—BEAUTIFUL Toilet Sets, at R. E. BREED & CO.'S, No. 100 Wood street.

FOR SALE—DINNER SETS, ETC.—Every variety of Dinner, Tea and Chamber Sets, at R. E. BREED & CO.'S, No. 100 Wood street.

FOR SALE—VASES, ETC—BEAUTIFUL Parian Vases, Statuettes and Busts, at R. E. BREED & CO.'S, 100 Wood street.

FOR SALE—CHINAWARE, ETC—ALL kinds of China, Cut Glass, Stone and Silver-plated Ware at R. E. BREED & CO.'S, No. 100 Wood street.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

DOCUMENT

TIE ENVELOPES.

Made from heavy Manilla Paper, with fine smooth surface. The ends of those in box form are treble thick, so that they preserve their shape.

No Merchant, Lawyer or Business Man should be without them, as they keep papers neat, clean and compact.

Six sizes and three thicknesses always on hand. Call and examine them.

J. R. WELDIN & CO.,

Stationers and Booksellers,

101 WOOD STREET.

IMPORTANT

NEW BOOKS.

JOHN STUART MILL ON THE SUBJECTION OF WOMEN	$1 25
DR. HORACE BUSHNELL ON WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE	1 50
THE DOCTRINE OF THE HOLY SPIRIT; being the second part of Philosophy of the Plan of Salvation	1 50
THE SPECTRUM ANALYSIS. Six Lectures by Henry E. Roscoe	9 00
FOREST LIFE IN ACADIA: Sketches of Sport and Natural History in the Lower Provinces of the Canadian Dominion; beautifully illustrated	3 00
CREDO; A book devoted to questions now agitating the thinking world	1 50
AN AMERICAN WOMAN IN EUROPE. By Mrs. S. R. Urbino	1 50
LAMPS, PITCHERS AND TRUMPETS. Lectures on the Vocation of the Preacher	1 75
MRS. CAROLINE H. DALL'S NEW BOOK FOR CHILDREN: PATTY GRAY'S JOURNEY	1 25
AUERBACH'S VILLA ON THE RHINE; Shackford's Translation	2 00
GLOBE EDITION OF THE SAME	1 75

FOR SALE BY

R. S. DAVIS & CO.,

193 LIBERTY ST., near Sixth.

THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL,

A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY:

Per Year, (52 issues)	$2 00
In Clubs of Twenty	1 50

One copy gratis to the getter-up of the Club.

The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from.

☞ Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address

COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

☞ ALLEGHENY CEMETERY.—The Corporators and Managers of Allegheny Cemetery are requested to attend their Annual Meeting, at the Office of the Corporation, on SATURDAY, the 17th day of July, 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M.

By order of the President.

SAM'L GORMLY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAS CO., July 12, 1869.

☞ DIVIDEND.—THE TRUSTEES of the Pittsburgh Gas Company have this day declared a Dividend of TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per share of the Capital Stock, payable on demand at the office of the Company.

W. H. McCLELLAND, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE YOUGHIOGHENY SHAFT CO., Pittsburgh, July 12, 1869.

☞ A SPECIAL MEETING OF the Stockholders of the

YOUGHIOGHENY SHAFT COMPANY,

Will be held at ST. CHARLES HOTEL, PITTSBURGH, on

FRIDAY, THE 23d DAY OF JULY,

AT 11 O'CLOCK A. M., for the purpose of considering the action of the Board of Directors, relative to the sale of the Works. A full attendance of the stockholders is desired.

W. W. FULLERTON, Secretary.

[Greensburg Herald and Philadelphia Press please copy.]

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of JOHN W. FOALE, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands against said decedent, will make known the same to me.

WM. E. FOALE, Administrator.

Pittsburgh, July 12, 1869.

EPISCOPAL

CLASSICAL ACADEMY.

A School for Boys preparing for College or Business, will open for the Fall Term, SEPTEMBER 6TH, in its new Rooms, 293 Liberty street, (Keystone Bank Building). Apply to Principal.

REV. T. L. BELLAM, Box 246, Pittsburgh.

Produce Market Report,

CORRECTED WEEKLY,

Expressly for Shippers and Dealers,

BY

Morrison & Devol,

General Commission Merchants,

75 WATER STREET.

PITTSBURGH, MONDAY, July 12, 1869.

Review of the Market.

There has been no noticeable animation in the General Produce Market during the past week. The heated term has at last arrived, and dullness will be the ruling feature, until after grain is housed and ready for moving. We can report but few changes. Flour has undergone no material change in prices, yet an unusual amount of traffic has been going on chiefly for speculative purposes. Corn is more active and can be noted firmer. Oats in good demand. Rye firm and wanted. Bacon, Lard, &c., steady with a fair local demand. Butter unchanged.

Below is our corrected report, which is from store, unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—New Apples, very inferior in quality, have made their appearance, and sell from $3 75 to $5 00 ⅌ bbl., as to size and condition. Old Apples are out of season.

APPLE BUTTER—Dull and nominal, at 80 to 90c ⅌ gallon.

BEANS—The market continues dull and depressed, heavy concessions are made in order to effect sales. Demand very light at any figure. Choice Navy $1 75 to $2 00. Common and inferior lots are not wanted at any price.

BUTTER—Under scant receipt for choice grades, the market is firm. Other descriptions are in better supply, but the market remains dull and depressed, prices mostly favoring buyers. Extra choice yellow, 25 to 26c; good and sweet yellow, 22 to 24c; common and store packed, 19 to 20c; cooking and grease, 14 to 15c.

BACON, LARD, &c.—A good tone is still apparent, though prices are not materially changed. The demand is mostly for filling country orders. Our quotations are for city cut. Country Bacon, 1 to 1½c lower. Mess Pork, $33 75. Canvassed S. C. Hams, 20½ to 21c; Canvassed Plain Hams 19 to 19½c; S. C. Shoulders, 14½ to 15c; Plain Shoulders, 14 to 14½c; Clear Sides, 17½ to 17¾c; Ribbed Sides, 17c; canvassed Breakfast Bacon, 20 to 20½c; canvassed Dried Beef, 20½ to 21c. Lard in tierces, 20c; buckets and jars, 21c. City rendered Tallow, 11c; country 10½c.

CHEESE—Market weak; the general tendency is towards lower prices. N. Y. Goshen, 18 to 19c; Ohio Goshen, 17 to 17½c; Western Reserve, 14½ to 15c; Factory, 16 to 16½c.

CORN MEAL—In fair demand and unchanged. Kiln dried, cold bolted $3 75 to $4 00 ⅌ bbl. of 4 bush. 85c ⅌ bush. unbolted, $1 50 to $1 60 ⅌ 100 lbs. Corn chop, $1 40 to $1 45 ⅌ 100 lbs.

EGGS—Best brands find ready sale at 20c.

DRIED FRUIT—The season has almost terminated. Some few sales of choice Dried Apples at 12 to 12½c; Dried Peaches, halves, 14 to 15c. No demand for mixed lots.

FLOUR—The feeling in this market is considerable better, prices, however, are without much change. Our quotations are for brands that are well known to the trade. All Winter Wheat, warranted, $7 25 to $7 50; choice Spring, $6 00 to $6 50; in sacks, 25 to 30c less. Rye Flour dull, at $6 00.

GRAIN—There has been some unfavorable reports in regard to the growing crops, but they are not now credited. The season of wet weather has been very unfavorable to farmers housing wheat, but the week has been real harvest days. A short continuation will soon take all the wheat. The increased demand for wheat in the eastern market have caused the farmers who have been hoarding up their wheat to let loose, and the amount now placed on the market is greater than for some time. Advices from Corn regions indicate that the last two weeks has made favorable marks, and the prospects for a fine crop are good. We quote Red Winter Wheat at $1 30 to $1 35. Ear Corn, 77 to 78c from Depot, $1 to 82c from store, prime yellow shelled Corn, from depot, 82c; from store, 84c. Oats from store, 68 to 69c; from depot, 66c. Rye, $1 15 to $1 20. Barley, $1 50 to $1 55. Buckwheat, for seed, $1 25 to $1 40.

HAY—Old prime Timothy from wharf, $20 00 to $22 00; new Hay $23 00 to $24 00.

POTATOES—The season for old Potatoes is about over. Few sales in the past week have been effected at prices ranging from 20 to 35c. Over 2,000 barrels in the last month has been hauled to the river. New are in good demand, from $3 00 to $3 75 ⅌ bbl.

POULTRY—Spring Chickens, 60 to 65c ⅌ pair, by the coop.

SEEDS—Flax Seed in good demand, at $2 45 to $2 50. Nothing doing in Timothy or Clover.

SORGHUM—Dull and unchanged. Large quantities on hand in this market has become sour and can only be sold for vinegar and furnace purposes. Sales range from 20 to 60c.

SUNDRIES—Clear Sweet Cider, $8 00 to $9 00 ⅌ barrel; Cider Vinegar, pure, 23 to 25c ⅌ gal; Beeswax, 38 to 40c ⅌ lb; Mixed Rags, 4¼ to 4½c ⅌ lb; Country Soap, 6c ⅌ lb; Peanuts, 12c ⅌ lb; Southern Pecans, 17c ⅌ lb; Western, 14 to 15c ⅌ lb; Live Geese Feathers, 80c ⅌ lb; Honey, in comb, 30 to 35c ⅌ lb; Maple Molasses dull at $1 25 to $1 35 ⅌ gal, jug; Maple Sugar, lump, 18 to 19c ⅌ lb; crushed 14½ to 15c ⅌ lb; North Carolina Tar, $4 00 to $5 00 ⅌ bbl, as to size. Strawberries, 10 to 20c ⅌ quart by the case. Extra No. 1 Lard Oil, $1 48 to $1 50 ⅌ gal; No. 2, $1 20 ⅌ gal. New Oil Barrels, large size, $1 85 to $1 90.

NOTICE TO BUYERS.

In Store and for sale on consignment, choice kettle rendered Leaf Lard, in tierces, barrels and kegs; choice Family Flour; Country Bacon; N. Y. Goshen Cheese; Sweet and Sour Cider; choice Navy Beans and Potatoes, Honey, Fresh Butter, and Eggs, received daily by express.

MORRISON & DEVOL, 75 WATER STREET.

Valuable Farm and Coal Land

FOR SALE.

Will be sold on the premises, at Public Auction, on

TUESDAY, JULY 20th,

AT 3 O'CLOCK IN THE AFTERNOON, the valuable Farm of the late Major JOHN POWER, deceased, containing 237 Acres, with good improvements, desirably located on the Monongahela River, just below the town of Webster, and is principally underlaid with a good vein of Coal. The sale will be positive. Terms, which will be liberal, will be made known on day of sale.

J. S. POWER,
JOHN NICCOLLS.

FRUIT JARS. FRUIT JARS.

LORENZ & WIGHTMAN,

Manufacturers and Dealers in the Most Reliable

Self-Sealing Jars

MADE IN THE COUNTRY.

Mason's Patent Screw Cap in use ten years, and tested to the satisfaction of all. Kline's Jars, all glass, in use six years, and pronounced perfect.

Jobbers and Dealers are requested to call before buying elsewhere.

32 WOOD STREET, NEXT DOOR TO ST. CHARLES.

Hoeveler, Kreuzkamp & Co.

(Successors to A. Hoeveler & Co.)

MANUFACTURERS OF

GLUE, CURLED HAIR, BRISTLES, BONE DUST, NEATSFOOT OIL, &C.

DEALERS IN

Plasterers' Hair, Tampico, Hog Hair, BONES AND HORNS,

No. 2 Sixth Avenue.

J. K. SMITH & CO.,

Tea Dealers, Grocers, &c.

NOS. 1 AND 2 DIAMOND,

PITTSBURGH.

WE INVITE THE ATTENTION OF DEALERS TO OUR STOCK OF

TEAS, SYRUPS, SUGARS, SPICES, &c., &c.,

AND WILL GUARANTEE SATISFACTION IN PRICE AND QUALITY.

Fire Works!
Fire Works!

City Headquarters.

We have now in store the Largest and Most Complete Stock of FIRE WORKS in the city, embracing a full assortment of

Long and Short Stick Rockets,
Roman Candles, Bengolas,
Mines, Bombs, Wheels,
Triangles, Rosettes,
Floral Shells, &c., &c.

Together with a full variety of SMALL WORKS. Also, a fine selection of EXHIBITION PIECES, for Public and Private Displays.

☞ Liberal Discount Allowed the Trade.

Reymer & Bros.,

NOS. 126 AND 128

WOOD STREET.

LEWIS, ROSSITER & CO.,

Roll Turners and General Founders,

SECOND AVENUE, PITTSBURGH, PA.

CHILLED AND SAND ROLLS,

Made, Turned and Polished. Pinions, Housings, Shears, Squeezers, Rotary and Lever.

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, JULY 13, 1869.

THE majority for WALKER, "True Republican" candidate in Virginia, will be about 25,800. The same party will have about 65 majority on joint ballot in the Legislature.

VINCENT COLYER was in Pittsburgh yesterday, on his way home from his extraordinary tour among the Indians. He confesses to a better feeling for "Mr. Lo" than is entertained by mankind in general, and believes that the efforts about to be made by the Peace Commission, headed by Mr. BRUNOT, and through other agencies, to bring about permanent peace and a state of things looking to the christianizing of the Indians will prove successful. He traveled thousands of miles in the Indian country with but a meagre escort, and was never molested or even seriously threatened. His character as a "good white man" preceded him, and caused his path to be one of peace if not of pleasantness. The Indians say there are good and bad Red Men, as there are good and bad White Men, and declare that there will be no difficulty if the good of both sides come to an understanding.

THE LAY DELEGATE QUESTION.

Herewith we publish an able argument by J. W. F. WHITE, Esq., on the subject of "Lay Delegation in the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church." It is well known that this subject has agitated this large and influential ecclesiastical organization for many years, and that the members of the General Conference of 1868 adopted a plan for the introduction of laymen into the next and succeeding General Conferences, which was to go into effect provided that a majority of the members, male and female, over twenty-one years of age, present and voting, any day in June, 1869, should be "for lay delegation," and provided, also, that three-fourths of all the members of the Annual Conferences present and voting should also vote in favor of lay delegation. The indications now are that not more than one-third of the lay members of the Church, entitled to the franchise, have voted at all in the recent poll; but of the vote cast the majority seems to be as two and a half or three for the measure to one against it. The vote of the laity having no legal or binding force, is only looked upon as in the nature of a huge petition: the real purpose of the General Conference in ordering the vote being to ascertain what is the real sentiment of the membership on the subject. If one-half of the membership entitled to vote had cast their vote in favor of the measure, then it would have clearly appeared that the sentiment of the church was on that side. In the present state of the vote, it is thought by some that an expression of the real desire of the Church has not been obtained, and it becomes a matter of great interest to determine what will be the effect of this vote upon the action of the Ministers in their several Annual Conferences. It is by the Ministers of the Church in their annual Conferences that the question is really to be decided. It has been understood all along through the canvass that if the majority of the lay members were shown by the June vote to be in favor of the measure, then the Ministers in their Annual Conferences would likewise vote for it, and the proposed plan become a law. But the vote having failed to reach a number equal to half the qualified voters in the membership, it is contended that there is room for an honest difference of opinion as to what is the real desire of the church, and as to what should be the effect of the vote upon the members of the Annual Conferences. It will doubtless be interpreted by many as an indication that the church is averse to the change, and will thus strengthen the hands of those opposed to it. Others will see in the largely increased vote over that of 1862, the indications that the movement has a strong hold upon the sympathy of the church, and that in this view they are bound to grant this change.

Mr. WHITE, a lay member of the church, intimately acquainted with its laws and usages, being the son of an itinerant minister, and reared from childhood in the church, and a lawyer of eminence in his profession, addresses his article to the ministers of the church, the members of the annual conferences whose action will be final upon the matter, and proposes to show that the movement is in itself revolutionary, that to introduce it is beyond the delegated powers of the General Conference, and maintains that should the ministers and the General Conference make the change and provide for the admission of lay delegates, then if any of the members of the church choose to resist the action of the General Conference, and resolve to stand by the old landmarks, the courts of law, upon being appealed to, would adjudge this resisting membership to be the true "Methodist Episcopal Church," and as such entitled to hold all the property belonging to the Church—thus holding that the General Conference, in transcending its powers, had in effect committed a suicidal act. As the matter is of large public interest, we give the space required for its insertion, especially as this seems to be a new phase in the discussion of this question. Our correspondent at the General Conference of 1868 furnished the readers of the COMMERCIAL with the plan, and a synopsis of the discussion there had, so that our readers will not need to have it repeated. It may suffice to say that the view taken by Mr. W. does not appear to have occurred to the members of that body.

SAFE ARRIVAL OF THE LAST CRISIS.

We have always supposed that the really critical periods in the history of the Republican party were in 1862, when the Copperheads triumphed in some of the Northern elections, and for a time threatened to paralyze the national cause; or in 1863, when the avowed treason of VALLANDIGHAM was taken up by a powerful party in the third State of the Union; or later still, when JOHNSON sought to disrupt the organization, and build upon its ruins a third party, with the view of robbing the nation of the substantial fruits of its victories in suppressing armed rebellion. But in all this we were mistaken. *Now* is the critical time—we are now on the extreme end of the pivotal point. The eyes of Europe, Asia and Africa, and possibly Japan, are turned to the Republican party of Pennsylvania at this very second of time. Shall we falter? Forbid it all the bright visions of spoils and treasury balances that ever dazzled the vision of political bummers! What, though GRANT is President; both houses of Congress two-thirds Republican; thirty-four States out of thirty-seven Republican in all their departments; the negro voting in all the South, and soon to be voting in all the North; what, with all these substantial results, are we still in such a sublime crisis of our political existence that we have no time to lop off the corruptionists who threaten to infect an entire organization with their own political rottenness. This is the lesson of the Beaver *Radical*. It teaches that the past is as nothing compared with the present, in the awful sublimity and all that sort of thing, of the tremendous issues, etc., etc., now pending. Therefore it cracks its whip; cries to the people to shut their eyes and swallow whatever is prepared for their political palates. This is the crisis—*the* important crisis—*the* great crisis, so stand by your guns, my brave boys. LEE at Gettysburg, VALLANDIGHAM at Columbus, SEYMOUR at Albany were nothing. This is the genuine, real, original JACOBS of a crisis. 'Tis sweet to die for one's country—not that this remarkable crisis requires dying. Nothing of the kind. Only a little voting that everything is lovely, and please give us another Legislature like the last.

It is hard to deal seriously with these political shysters who are now rehearsing the lessons they learned in a noble cause during the dark days of the war, for the purpose of securing the continued reign of corruption in our State government. But it is curious to listen to such logic as this: "Abuses "must exist in every successful political "party, and ours is no exception to the rule; "but is this the time to correct them?" And then we are told to go on and elect the individuals who practice these "abuses"—mild term for bribery and theft—and when the election is over they will be attended to. And then we have a little more crisis. "And then disreputable cant about our dead soldiers and the cause they fought for—as if legislative corruption and peculation was that cause—all followed by a little more crisis.

These gentlemen who are now pleading that the people shall forego the right of private judgment and vote for "ring" candidates, tainted with all manner of official misdeeds and political treachery, mistake the public sentiment if ever men did. The corrective is to be applied *now*, wherever or whenever it can be used effectively. That is the crisis of the hour. Gen. GRANT is getting along very well, and the national Republican organization is in a healthy condition, but what is wanted is that the seeds of corruption so thickly scattered in our local and State politics shall be rooted out. No silly crisis, manufactured for the occasion, will avert or postpone this work. No party lash will defeat it. It is to be done with and in the party, if possible; if not, wherever the pursuit of political rascality leads. The Beaver *Radical* will take notice, therefore, that the intent of its article is as palpable as a "pasting or folding" steal, or the uses of an "unexpended balance." Its appeal either originates in the extreme of innocent simplicity or are the fruit of a systematic and well planned scheme to continue present abuses; and we know the editor would feel aggrieved if we set him down as a fool.

THE public are probably not fully aware what efforts have been made by the company owning the old cable to prevent the success of the new. It is unnecessary to refer to operations in France and England. In this country an attempt has been made to prevent the landing of the cable on the shore of Massachusetts, by invoking an opinion from Attorney General HOAR that the consent of that State is not sufficient, and that the authority of Congress must first be obtained. Should the consent of Congress be necessary it will be obtained, in spite of all the old cable company can do. It is bad policy on the part of the old company to fight the new cable. Public support will thereby be driven to the latter. It is perfectly natural that those who have so long enjoyed so great a monopoly should feel badly in view of competition; but the public will like it; and here, we conclude, will be the ending of the matter, except the cheaper rates and better accommodation which always result from competition.

THE idea set forth by General GRANT in his inaugural that the best way to secure the repeal of obnoxious laws was by their strict enforcement, served as a text for the opponents of the Sunday law in Pittsburgh, and we now see that the anti-prohibitionists in Massachusetts propose to themselves the same line of policy. They intend that the new prohibitory law in that State shall be put in operation to its utmost limits, and by this means hope to make it so unpopular that its modification will be conceded by the next Legislature. This is certainly a better way to treat obnoxious enactments than to permit them to remain dead letters on the statute books; and if the practical common sense suggestion of General GRANT becomes a settled policy on such matters it will prove a public benefit. Laws should be either enforced or repealed. There are laws in all the States that are spasmodically enforced at intervals of two or three years, and then permitted to lapse into nullities. All such enactments should be modified so as to reflect the general sense of the community, and then put into operation at all times, and not be allowed to sleep until some special grievance recalls them to the public mind.

Try Every Thing--Hold Fast to That Which is Good.

So great have been the achievements of the inventive genius of man, and so often have the impossibilities of one decade been transformed into the practical realities of the next, that in self defense one must accept the new marvels maturing, if not with absolute confidence, at least with words of encouragement and hopes of success. So of two new theories about to be tested, both based upon the venerable subject of aerostation, so often partially successful, so invariably an ultimate failure. One of the new undertakings contemplates a balloon propelled by steam, and the novelty is in process of construction in San Francisco, designed to make the passage to New York in two days, against whatever winds may prevail. The other is a more pretentious affair, and has the pecuniary aid of the French government. It is a balloon of elastic material, that will enable the gas to expand without bursting, capable of carrying ten persons, 4,000 pounds ballast, and provisions for months. The object of the vessel is to explore the North pole, and it has the cautious approval of French savants and the Aeronautical Society of Great Britain, whose President is the Duke of Argyle. The scientific gentlemen argue that, by this means, and this only, the secrets of the pole can be explored; that by it everything worth being known can be discovered and explained, so that, if it be feasible to push ships into the open polar sea, the method of doing so may be definitely pointed out beforehand. Both of these enterprises are now assuming shape, and much interest is naturally attracted to them. All that has ever been done with aerostation has been child's play. The attempts that were made to utilize the discovery in our own and in European wars have failed signally. Still, it does not follow that because a problem has not been solved it has no solution.

National Convention of Young Men's Christian Associations.

The National Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association will meet at Portland, Maine, on Wednesday of this week. The report of the Executive Committee will embrace some propositions in regard to the prosecution of the general work of the associations, and also a report of the Pacific Railroad Mission. The Committee will also submit to the Convention the following as among the important topics demanding careful consideration and practical action:

First. The need of buildings constructed for and owned by the associations, and the plans for the accumulation of building funds.

Second. Monthly social and business meetings of the associations; the objects of each, and how each best conducted.

Third. What forms of Christian effort, outside the special work for which the associations are organized, have been most successful, and how have these been prosecuted?

Fourth. How may the German young men of the country be reached by our influence?

Fifth. The relations of the associations on this continent to each other, as independent organizations, but similarly constituted, and having a common work and aim; and their united power in promoting the cause of Christ among the young men of America.

Sixth. Personal consecration to Christ essential to real success in association work, in its grandest phase, the conversion of young men.

THE inquisitorial income tax, after one more payment, expires by its own limitation, and then, we trust, it will be altogether done away with. It has caused more hard swearing, evil speaking, and suppression of the truth than all other taxes combined. The *Tribune* has published lists of all the income taxpayers in New York and in five Congressional Districts adjacent. The following results appear in the revenue districts of that city:

	1867.	1868.	Increase.
Number of income tax payers	17,430	18,030	600
Amount taxed	$68,045,862	$85,597,484	$17,541,622
Tax paid	3,402,291	4,279,870	877,479

The following results appear in the First, Second, Third and Tenth Districts of this State, and the Fifth of New Jersey:

	1867.	1868.	Increase
Number of income taxpayers	19,140	20,184	1,044
Amount taxed	$44,536,193	$50,110,124	$5,573,931
Tax paid	2,226,809	2,520,506	293,697

The country districts, it will be seen, contain a larger number of taxpayers than the city, but the amount of tax assessed is much smaller.

SISTERHOODS of Charity seem to be an object of attention in the Episcopal Church at this moment. There has been recently instituted a society which has adopted the name "Evangelical Protestant Deaconesses." The object of these ladies is to visit the poor and nurse the sick. They wear white caps and aprons, with dark colored dresses and bonnets. This is not unlike the costume of the Sisters of Charity. They will, in addition to undertaking the charge of hospitals, visit private patients on condition that they are addressed as Sisters and have their expenses paid. They seek no personal remuneration. The conditions of Sisterhood imply celibacy. Postulants must be between the ages of seventeen and thirty-five. They are supported from a common fund, but are permitted to have a private purse.

THERE appears to be a genuine awakening in the South on the Chinese question. The note of opposition sounded by Senator Casserly, in California, is not heeded. Should the proper steps be taken, we have no doubt that next year will see ship loads of Chinese arriving at every Southern port, and endless columns of the same people moving from the Pacific coast and debouching from the eastern terminus of the Pacific Railroad across the green plains of the Mississippi Valley. In this view of the subject, the Memphis Convention will meet, and important results are likely to follow.

F. R. BRUNOT, ESQ., Chairman of the Indian Peace Commission, will set out on Friday of this week for an extended tour through the Indian country. We cannot but think that the resignation of Mr. Walsh, of Philadelphia, originally named for the Chairmanship of the Commission, entailed no special loss, since he has been succeeded by Mr. Brunot, who is peculiarly qualified to occupy the position. The members of the Commission will join Mr. Brunot at some point in the West, whence they will move in a body into their field of duty.

AN aged Philadelphia lady, whose failing sight rendered necessary a prayer book of great size, recently called on her friends on her way to church, and upon starting again unwittingly picked up a small music box instead of the prayer book. During the sacred ceremony the old lady attempted to open the prayer book, when, to her great surprise and the astonishment of the congregation, the machine struck up "Lannigan's Ball," with great clearness and force. The incident reminds us of the discordant music which "the organ" is grinding out just now.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The Protestant population in the Austrian empire amounts to 3,140,330, of whom 1,229,083 are Lutherans, and 1,912,249 are of the Reformed faith.

A telegram from a North Carolina official, states that a decision has been rendered which will cut off twelve to fifteen millions of the new bonds. It is further stated that the new bonds issued to the railroads now in active process of construction, which bonds are on the regular stock Exchange list, will be judicially sanctioned.

Says the New York *Mail* on the drama: "The 'legitimate' is reinstated at Wallack's; it is reaping a fine success at Booth's, and, generally, actors and actresses are in demand, instead of what we have had a sickening surfeit of. By next fall we shall see such a revival of the drama as has not been known here for many years. And we shall be as much indebted for this restoration to Mr. Butler and to Mr. House, of the *Times*, as to any other agency whatever."

The fashionable season at Saratoga is now fairly inaugurated. The current of travel from all parts of the country is now setting in with daily augmenting force, and the high tide of gaiety is rapidly approaching. It is hardly deep enough in the summer to determine the exact form and pressure of the season, but it certainly promises, by trustworthy tokens, to be a multitudinous and merry one beyond precedent of former years.

Professor Butler, of Wisconsin, gets off this *simile* in one of his lectures on foreign travel: "The ocean with its heave offerings to Neptune is such a king of terrors that Yankees shrink from crossing it for the first time; but no sooner are they ushered into the Old World than they long to linger there longer than they had intended—and do so, if their purses and family will let them; so they may be fairly compared to a certain calf whose ears may be pulled off before he would begin sucking—and then his tail must be pulled off before he would stop."

The French Academy of Sciences has been considering the subject of burial grounds, and one of its members, M. Charles de Freycinet, recommends that vaults composed of stone or brick should be abolished, as they have a tendency to intensify the mephitic exhalations. All coffins should be deposited in the earth, which, in a short time will absorb all the noxious gases. Every burial ground must be thoroughly drained and thickly planted with trees, which purify the atmosphere by the vast amount of oxygen which they produce; and, finally, no new cemeteries should be allowed to be opened within a regulated distance from any town or village.

Last winter the Eastern Pacific Company—after the Union Pacific had only nine miles to build—laid ten miles of track in one day. The iron was ready bent for the curves, and the sleepers ready laid, but still it was a wonderful feat. Dan Casement, of the Union Pacific, however, was so confident he could beat it, that he begged permission to tear up a few miles of track for the purpose. This favor was denied, but he now has the contract for the Denver branch, and vows that he will lay twenty miles of track, some summer day, between sunrise and sundown.

Cognac, the great brandy town, is said to be one of the wealthiest in proportion to its size, in the world. In 1868 it exported above 9,000,000 gallons of brandy, almost all of which went to England. The value of this liquor was a little more than $9,000,000, or just about at the rate of a dollar a gallon. The promise of the present year's crop of wine is good. The population of Cognac is about 24,000.

The Harvard crew are constantly under training. They were not allowed to sit at the regular table at the Astor House, as the bill of fare presents too luxurious a spread. The crew had receptions given to them by the Union and New York clubs on Thursday night, but Mr. Blaikie locked them in their rooms very promptly at 10 P. M. They are in excellent condition and hopeful of success.

PERSONAL.

The English aristocracy is in a bad way, and seems to be going to the worse *via* gaming table and race track. The *Pall Mall Gazette* states that a son of one of the Lords, who in the course of nature may take his seat unquestioned, has been proved to be a thief and a forger. The London *News* says: "It is now a matter of public notoriety that a well known and popular earl has added one more to the tale of aristocratic failures, and that the House of Westmoreland is as the Houses of Hastings, Hamilton and Newcastle." That means ruined by race horses.

On the night before Vallandigham, then Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio, was sent through the lines of the Army of the Cumberland, by order of General Burnside,—it was in midsummer of 1863, now six years ago,—he was visited at the quarters assigned him in Murfreesboro, Tenn., by General Wm. S. Rosecrans, then commanding the Department. General Rosecrans, forgetting his dignity, as he occasionally did, entered into a long and, on his part, violent discussion on political subjects. During the conversation, Vallandigham, claiming that his position would be justified by the future policy and events of the war, remarked to Rosecrans that in five years the General would think as the exile then thought, and stand where he then stood. It seems that Vallandigham was right as to facts, and very nearly correct as to time.

The London *Spectator*, in all seriousness and with remarkable courage, proposes to have Archbishop Manning, the Roman Catholic prelate, made a peer. It thinks that there is this in favor of its recommendation: that he has not children, and there is need of an authorized exponent of Catholic feeling and opinion in the higher branch of the Legislature. Seventeen years ago Cardinal Wiseman was hardly safe in the streets of London; to-day it is earnestly proposed by a grave journal to raise his successor to a grade of the highest honor within the gift of the crown. Truly, the age is progressive.

The correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* furnishes this picture of the rival candidates for Governor of Tennessee: Senter is young, between thirty-five and six, a little above medium height, broad, and rather inclined to be portly; black hair and beard, and full and florid face, which tells of a love for the good things of the world. He has had much political experience, having been in public life almost constantly since he was twenty-one years of age. Stokes, on the contrary, is thin and spare, slight figure a little stooped, bald crown, smooth and colorless face, beak-like nose, and general contour both of face and figure, which at times seems decidedly *bird-like*, and recalls forcibly the familiar *soubriquet* by which he has been so widely known in the canvass. He is probably fifty or over, and has had long experience of public life. Senter uses the most correct and elegant language of the two. Stokes makes more grammatical mistakes and uses more inelegancies of expression, but in the art of managing a crowd, of eliciting their cheers and their laughter, of dexterously using an anecdote or an effective slang expression, he has decidedly the advantage of his younger opponent.

Mr. F. C. Morehead, son of the late Governor Morehead, of Kentucky, and member of the firm of N. Coronna & Co., of Memphis, also correspondent of Duncan, Sherman & Co., of New York, has been designated by Hon. Charles Anderson, President of the recent Southern Commercial Convention, to bear the proceedings and represent the results of that body to the Chambers of Commerce at London, Liverpool, Manchester, Havre, Paris, Antwerp and Bremen, and to the Cotton Supply Association of England. Mr. Morehead will depart for Europe on the 14th.

THE national flag was unfurled at White Sulphur Springs, Va., on the 4th of July, for the first time since it was taken down in 1861. The place selected was the favorite hotel, the resort of those who were in the habit of frequenting that famous watering place during the war, and who have since supposed that the rebellion was only passing through a season of suspended animation. The proprietors having given their consent, the old flag was brought from its long hiding place, and the band played the unfamiliar airs, "The Star Spangled Banner," "Hail Columbia," and "Yankee Doodle," and the day was one of such rejoicing as the frequenters of the Springs had not known for many a day. Of the four or five hundred guests at the house, much the greater number were from the South, and, with the exception of a few representatives of Baltimore blood, they accepted the situation with a good grace.

THE manufacture of wine in California has increased so rapidly within the past two years that it promises soon to become the most valuable agricultural product of the State. During the past year large numbers of young vines came into partial and full bearing, which caused a large increase in the quantity of wine made, as compared with previous seasons. We learn by the San Francisco *Herald* that the total vintage of 1867, as estimated from the most trustworthy data, was from 3,500,000 to 4,000,000 gallons, besides the amount of brandy manufactured, which was probably 200,000 gallons. These amounts, though comparatively large, will soon be dwarfed by succeeding vintages, when the entire number of vines now planted shall come into full bearing.

THE plan for providing a comfortable mode of transit between France and England having been examined and approved by the Emperor, has been presented to John Bright, in his official capacity, by Lord Grosvenor, who is President of the Company. The plan is to drive two parallel mining headways or driftways from shore to shore, under the channel, and the two governments are asked to guarantee between them five per cent. upon some $10,000,000 to be applied to that purpose. There is no reason, it is said, to anticipate an unfavorable response, and in case the appeal is successful the most wonderful and stupendous piece of engineering ever undertaken by man will soon be commenced.

THE Boston *Post*, the leading Democratic journal of New England, referring to the cowardly attack upon the colored printer Douglass, says: "We see no reason, if a negro be respectable, well behaved and competent, why he should not be permitted to follow any avocation he desires, and to serve whosoever wishes to employ him. One of the most faithful men we ever had in our office was a negro, who lived with us for twenty-five years, and when he died we sincerely mourned the loss of a true friend. We think all combinations of the many to oppress the few not only unjust, but mean and cowardly—violations of those personal rights which are the vital attributes of Republican liberty."

THE shoe business of Lynn, Massachusetts, is steadily increasing. The total number of cases of boots and shoes manufactured in and sent away from Lynn during the six months ending July 1st, was 114,480—of which the first quarter of the year gave 62,911 cases, and the second 51,569 cases. For the first six months of 1868 the shipments were 98,361 cases, showing a gain of 16,089 cases this year. The total number of pairs of shoes manufactured and shipped during the past six months was 4,868,800, having a value of nearly if not quite ten million dollars.

THE cargoes of wheat which were sent to New York via St. Louis and New Orleans were at a cost of seven cents per bushel less than they could have come by way of Chicago. This statement is of much interest, as seven cents per bushel will make a considerable difference in the cost of removing the wheat crops of Iowa and Minnesota, amounting to some 10,000,000 bushels annually.

THE Richmond *Enquirer* declines to claim the result of the Virginia election as a Democratic victory. It declares that there was no Democratic ticket or Democratic party in the field. On the contrary, the "Conservatives"—otherwise Democrats—it alleges, withdrew their ticket and supported "the Republican ticket put forth by the Republicans."

LAY DELEGATION

IN THE

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Unconstitutional and Revolutionary.

BY J. W. F. WHITE ESQ.

For forty years the subject of lay delegation has been agitated in the M. E. Church. But the agitation has been confined to a very small minority of the members. At no time have a majority of the members expressed an opinion in favor of it, nor asked for the change. In answer to the pertinacious demands of those who advocate lay delegation, the General Conference of 1860 submitted the question to a vote of the male members of the church. Only a few of the members voted, but a majority of those who did vote, voted against it. The friends of the measure were not satisfied. They immediately organized for another effort, and for eight years past have been using every argument and every means in their power to get the members to favor the measure, and the General Conference to adopt it. They have had a newspaper specially devoted to the cause, ably edited and backed by a large capital. They have held their conventions, distributed their tracts and circulars like the leaves of autumn, and had their paid agents visiting all parts of the country. They had some of the bishops and leading men of the church on their side, and they made great use of their names and influence on all occasions. They managed to have nearly all the editors of our church papers aiding in their plans or doing nothing in opposition. They have had the whole field to themselves. Not a convention has been held in opposition to the measure, and only a few articles have been written against it. The friends of the measure cannot, therefore, complain that they have not had a patient hearing. Neither can they say that our members do not understand the subject.

In 1868 they claimed that a majority of the members of the church were then in favor of lay delegation, and they strongly insisted that the General Conference of that year should prepare a plan for lay delegation, and without further delay and by a majority vote of that body, adopt it. But the General Conference wisely refused to do so. The ministers had repeatedly said, both in the General and Annual Conferences, that *they* had no objection to it, and would favor it whenever the members of the church desired it. But they were not satisfied that the church desired it, and to get an expression of opinion on this point, they prepared a plan and provided for a vote, after full and ample notice, of all the members, male and female. That vote has been taken. Not more than one-fourth of the members voted. It is not certain at the time of this writing how the vote stands, but it is probable a majority of the vote cast is in favor of lay delegation.

This, however, does not settle the question. The plan proposed by the General Conference contemplates a vote by the ministry also, in the Annual Conferences; and requires a majority of the laity and three-fourths of all the members of the Annual Conferences, and then, two-thirds of the next General Conference.

It will be contended by the advocates of lay delegation that if a majority of the votes cast be in favor of lay delegation, that should settle the question as to the wishes of the laity. They did not think so eight years ago when the majority was against them. Why should it now? True, this last vote is larger, but the females voted this time, and still the aggregate vote is a small minority of the whole membership. Besides, every body knows that nearly every member of the church who was in favor of lay delegation voted, and that many voted for it, who were not really in favor of it, but cared very little about it and voted for it merely to end the agitation. The affirmative vote, therefore, may be considered the full number of the members of the M. E. Church who favor lay delegation. Those who did not vote *don't want it*. They may not be strongly or violently opposed to it; but they *do not want it*. They have expressed no opinion in favor of it. And this class embraces *the large majority* of the lay members of the church. The ministry have said that whenever the laity of the church *want* lay delegation, they will grant it. But that desire must, in some satisfactory manner, be expressed or made known. By the vote just taken a certain number have said they *want* lay delegation; a certain number have said they *don't want it*; but a large majority have *said nothing*. Those ministers, therefore, who have committed themselves to go for lay delegation whenever they were satisfied the laity *wanted* it, are not bound by the vote just taken.

It may be said, however, that those who did not vote are bound by the result of the vote—they must submit to the majority. That principle is correct when applied to most of our state and corporation elections; but simply because in the constitution of the State or in the charter of the corporation, *the voter expressly agreed to abide* by such a vote. But this vote on lay delegation is not authorized by any law or provision in our church constitution, and can have no legal or binding effect. Neither was it so designed by the General Conference. It is only advisory—a means of getting at the wishes of the members on the subject. It has no binding or mandatory effect whatever.

But it is further said, that those who did not vote care but little about it, and the wishes of a majority of those who did vote, should, therefore, control. Not so. Even if it were true that they cared nothing about it, it does not follow that the wishes of the minority who seek this change should be gratified. It then leaves the question open for the serious and deliberate judgment of the ministers by whose votes this question must be finally settled. But is the assumption true that those who did not vote are indifferent on the subject? I think not! So far as my acquaintance goes, and I believe this is the case generally, those who did not vote, had never sufficiently examined the subject to form a decided opinion, and felt like *leaving the responsibility of the matter with those who had the right, and whose duty it was, to settle it*. Not with the laymen who should vote, but *with the ministers in the Annual and General Conferences*. On these this responsibility rests, and they must assume it. They cannot avoid it. Even if a majority of the laity had voted for lay delegation, the responsibility of the measure would ultimately have fallen upon the ministry. The minority in that case would have had a right to look to the ministry to protect and save the church. Much greater is the responsibility of the ministry now that the great majority of the members of the church have so unmistakably committed this whole question with all its issues to their final decision. Every minister, therefore, should feel this great responsibility, and should be governed by his own deliberate judgment, and not by any outside pressure.

In this view of the case I address myself to the ministers of our church, and desire to call their attention especially to the legal aspect of the question.

I believe there is no legal or constitutional mode of incorporating lay delegation into the M. E. Church; that the movement is *revolutionary*, and if adopted may lead to the most disastrous consequences.

I propose to establish two propositions:

First, That the introduction of lay delegation would be a radical and fundamental change in the organic structure of the church. And

Secondly, That there is no power in the General Conference, and no provision in the constitution or economy of the church, for making such a change.

If these propositions are true, then two things inevitably follow:

First, The change is revolutionary; it would produce a *new organization*—to all intents and purposes a *new church*. And

Second, Those who refuse to submit to the change would be the true *Methodist Episcopal Church*, and as such entitled to all the church property, book concerns, institutions of learning, churches, parsonages, &c.

First, then is the measure proposed a radical and fundamental change in the organic structure of the church?

Previous to 1784 the Methodist societies in America were governed by the Rev. John Wesley. They did not, in name or in reality, form a *church*. They were merely religious *societies*, auxiliary to the Church of England. The preachers in charge of these societies were considered merely as "helpers" to Mr. Wesley in giving spiritual instruction. They were not ordained and did not administer the sacraments of Baptism or the Lord's Supper. They held their Annual Conferences from 1773 to 1784, but these, like the Conferences of Mr. Wesley, in England, were merely for mutual improvement, for consultation over the general interests of the work, and arranging their different fields of labor. But at the close of the Revolutionary War, when the United States became an independent nation, these societies, with the consent and under the direction of Mr. Wesley, severed their connexion with the Methodists of England, and formed themselves into an independent church. For this purpose, *all the traveling preachers* were invited to meet at Baltimore, on Christmas, 1784. That General Conference, presided over by Dr. Coke and Francis Asbury, who Mr. Wesley had ordained and sent over specially for the purpose, *organized the Methodist Episcopal Church*. They established its doctrines and usages and its form of church government. The doctrines and usages were the same as those of the Methodists of England, but its form of government was entirely different. In England Mr. Wesley held the title to all the church property, appointed the preachers, prescribed rules and regulations for the government of the societies, and, in fact, possessed all power. In the organization of the M. E. Church, the churches, parsonages, &c., were placed in the hands of the laity, but the power of appointing preachers to fill the pulpits was reserved to the ministry, in conference assembled. The discipline then adopted gave the name and organic frame of the church, prescribed the manner of electing and ordaining bishops, elders and deacons, defined their duties and qualifications; defined the rights, duties and privileges of the private members, and of the officers of the different societies, such as trustees, stewards, leaders, &c.

The three leading and distinguishing features in the form of church government were the Episcopacy, an itinerant instead of a settled pastorate, and the absence of lay delegation in the Conferences.

That these were considered fundamental and essential features in the organic structure of the church is conclusively proven by the "Notes" of Bishops Coke and Asbury, prepared by request of the General Conference of 1796 and printed in connection with the Discipline, by order of the General Conference of 1800. "But it may be asked," they say, "why are not *delegates* sent to these conferences from each of the societies? We answer, It would *utterly destroy our itinerant plan*. They would be concerned chiefly, if not only, for the interests of their own constituents, etc., etc."

"The property of the preaching houses is invested in the trustees, and the right of nomination to the pulpits, in the General Conference, and in such as the General Conference shall, from time to time, appoint. (That is in the Bishops.) This division of power in favor of the General Conference was absolutely necessary. Without it the itinerant plan could not exist for any long continuance."

The absence of lay delegation is, therefore, just as much an organic feature in the form of church government, as the Episcopacy or the itinerancy, or any other part of the church organization.

Now, if there is any power in the General Conference, to change this organic feature in our form of government, it must be by virtue of some special power given over this feature, or by virtue of the *general* powers possessed by the General Conference. But no one intends to say there is any special power given in this case; it must, therefore, be derived from the *general powers* possessed by that body. And if this be true, then the General Conference can change one by one every organic feature of the church, until not a vestige of the old organization will be left.

Let us now inquire if the General Conference possesses such powers.

From 1784 to 1792, there were two *annual* conferences, but no *General* Conference properly speaking, the two annual conferences transacting all the business, possessing equal powers and co-operating in all general interests. Since 1792 the General Conference has met every four years. Down to 1800, all the "traveling preachers in full connection" were members of the General Conference. In 1804 to 1808, "all the traveling preachers who have traveled four years." The General Conference of 1808 changed it into a *delegated* body, and the General Conference of 1812 was the first of that kind, and was composed of one delegate for every five members of the Annual Conferences.

Previous to 1808 there was no express *limitation* to the powers of the General Conference. Neither was there any express *grant* of powers. None were deemed necessary. The doctrine and usages of the church and the form of government had been well defined and definitely fixed, at the organization of the church in 1784. No essential change in these was contemplated, and hence no provision was made for any essential change. It does not follow, that, because there was no *express* limitation to the powers of the General Conference, that body possessed *unlimited* powers. The organization of 1784 was a compact entered into between the members of the church, both clerical and lay, by which they agreed to be governed by the articles then adopted. As these articles contained no provision for making any essential change, no essential change could be made without the sanction of all the members. In this respect they were like articles of copartnership. When the articles of copartnership make no provision for a material change in the business or constitution of the firm, none can be made without the consent of all the partners. The General Conference did not constitute *the Methodist Episcopal Church*. They were only the *representatives* of the *whole* church, including the *laymen* and *local* preachers as well as the *traveling* preachers. They were the *agents* or *officers* of the church, for administering its business and promoting the objects of its organization. But in doing so they were bound to act in harmony with that organization and in conformity to the articles of association. No power was given to them to change that organization or any essential feature of it, and hence they possessed no such power. They could make Rules and Regulations for the government of the church, *but only such as were in conformity with the established doctrines and form of church government*.

It is a great mistake, therefore, to suppose, that, prior to 1812, the General Conference possessed unlimited powers, and could have changed the doctrines or form of government at pleasure.

But when the General Conference became a delegated body (which was done by unanimous consent) and was composed of only a small portion of the traveling ministers, it was deemed advisable, to expressly define and limit its powers.

The *grant* of powers is in the following words—and these are the only words that confer any powers upon the General Conference: "The General Conference shall have full powers to make rules and regulations for our church, under the following limitations and restrictions, namely." Then follow what are called the six Restrictive Rules, and originally they were as follows:

"1. The General Conference shall not revoke, alter or change our Articles of Religion, nor establish any new standards or rules of doctrines contrary to our present existing and established standards of doctrines.

"2. They shall not allow of more than one representative for every five members of the annual conference, nor allow of a less number than one for every seven.

"3. They shall not change or alter any part or rule of our government, so as to do away episcopacy, or destroy the plan of our general superintendency.

"4. They shall not revoke or change the rules of the United Societies.

"5. They shall not do away the privileges of our ministers or preachers of a trial by a committee and of an appeal; neither shall they do away the privileges of our members of trial before the society, or by a committee, and of an appeal.

"6. They shall not appropriate the produce of the Book Concern nor of the chartered fund, to any purpose other than for the benefit of the traveling, supernumerary, superannuated and worn out preachers, their wives, widows and children.

"*Provided*, nevertheless, that upon the joint recommendation of all the annual conferences, then a majority of two-thirds of the General Conference succeeding, shall suffice to alter any of the above restrictions."

The only alterations that have since been made in these rules, have been in the second, and in the concluding Proviso. The ratio of representation has been altered several times to meet the increasing number of preachers in the annual conferences; and the General Conference of 1832 changed the Proviso so as to permit alterations in any of the restrictive rules, except the first, by the concurrent action of two-thirds of the General Conference, and three-fourths of "all the members of the several annual conferences who shall be present and vote" on the question. These changes were eminently proper and necessary, and were made by unanimous consent.

It will thus be seen that the General Conference possesses two classes of powers: 1. It can do certain things of its own motion and by a majority vote. 2. It can do certain other things by a two-thirds vote when sanctioned by three-fourths of all the members of the annual conferences. Does it possess the power, in either way, of introducing lay delegation?

First. By a majority vote.

"The General Conference shall have full powers to make *Rules* and *Regulations* for our church under the following limitations," &c. These words, "Rules and Regulations," embrace and define all the powers that the General Conference can rightfully exercise. What do they mean?

Webster defines Rule "That which is prescribed or laid down as a guide to conduct; a regulation; a minor law." And he defines Regulation, "A rule or order prescribed for management or government, a governing direction; precept law." These words thus defined give the General Conference power to make all necessary and proper laws for the *administration* and *government* of the church, *under its organic constitution*. But they do not give power to *change* that constitution and re-construct the church. They can make "rules and regulations *for our church*"—that is, for the Methodist Episcopal Church *as organized and constituted*; not remodel it and change it into something of a totally different character. The controlling idea in all the definitions of those words is that of *managing* and *governing*, not that of *creating, changing* or *remodeling*.

These words, therefore, taken in their proper and ordinary meaning, do not authorize the General Conference to make any change in the organic structure of the church. But it is contended by some that they should be taken in a broader sense—as giving the General Conference power to do whatever is not prohibited in the Restrictive Rules. The argument is briefly this: The Restrictive Rules prohibited certain things; without these restrictions the General Conference could have done those things by a majority vote; these prohibited things are radical changes, and if the General Conference had power to do these things, they can make any other radical changes that are not prohibited.

To such an argument I answer:

1. The argument would be good were the grant of power in the most general and most comprehensive terms; and might have force were there no *express grant* of power. But it has no force and is entitled to no consideration when the grant of powers is given in *plain and unambiguous language*. Prohibitions are often inserted in important documents and in business transactions, not because the prohibited act would be lawful without the prohibition, but for greater certainty and safety.

2. The words, "Rules and Regulations," had, when our fathers inserted them, a well known and well defined meaning, and it is contrary to all the canons of construction to give them a different meaning. To use these Restrictive Rules in the way of enlarging the meaning of those words would be an insult to their intelligence, and would be making their very caution the means of accomplishing what they desired and aimed to prevent.

3. The length to which the argument goes proves its absurdity. According to it the General Conference can, by a bare majority, do many things far more important than most of the things contained in the Restrictive Rules, which originally required the consent of all the annual conferences, and now requires three-fourths of all the traveling preachers, and two-thirds of the General Conference. For instance, a bare majority of the General Conference could do away with all the class leaders, stewards and trustees; could abolish the quarterly conferences, and annual conferences, and even the General Conference, and vest all powers in the Bishops; they could change the name of the church, and abolish the itinerant system, except as to the Bishops; for none of these are prohibited in the Restrictive Rules.

These words, "Rules and Regulations," must be taken, therefore, in their common and ordinary meaning, and in that sense, they do not include radical changes in the organic character of the church, and do not authorize the General Conference, by a majority vote, to introduce lay delegation.

If the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church had power only "to make Rules and Regulations" for that church, would any one pretend they had power to *abolish* lay representation? Yet the absence of lay delegation in the M. E. Church is just as much a fundamental feature of our church, as lay delegation is of the Presbyterian Church. Or, if the M. E. Church had been organized originally with lay delegates in the General and Annual Conferences, would it be admitted that the General Conference, under the power "to make Rules and Regulations," have power to exclude them, and to remodel the church on a clerical basis? Yet the cases are precisely similar, and if those words give the power in one case, they would in the other also. It will not do to say, that, in one case it is depriving the laity of their rights, and in the other, it is giving them. There is no such distinction. It is just as much a *right* to have a church *without* lay delegation as *with*, and those who prefer and belong to that form of church government have as valid a legal right to insist upon its remaining unchanged, as those have who prefer and belong to a church having lay delegation.

Second. Has the General Conference power to introduce lay delegation in the manner pointed out in the Proviso to the Restrictive Rules? That is, by a two-thirds vote, and the consent of three-fourths of the members of the annual conferences?

I answer it has not, *because the subject is not embraced in any one of these Rules*.

By the plan pointed out in the Proviso, the General Conference may, by a two-thirds vote, do certain things which it could not do by a majority vote. This, in one sense, may be considered an *enlargement* of the powers previously given. But as this power is specific and limited, it must be strictly construed. Let us examine it:

"*Provided*, nevertheless, that upon the concurrent recommendation of three-fourths of all the members of the several Annual Conferences who shall be present and vote on such recommendation, then a majority of two-thirds of the General Conference succeeding shall suffice to alter any of the above restrictions, except the first article," &c.

This language, it will be observed, is not a general grant of power; it does not say, that, upon the recommendation of three-fourths of all the members of the several Annual Conferences, the General Conference by a two-thirds vote *may do anything*; but simply, shall have power "to *alter* any of the above *restrictions*." As all the restrictions are in the form of absolute prohibitions, the utmost alteration that could be made would be to do the thing prohibited. It gives no power to do something else of an entirely different character.

Now the only restriction that bears at all upon the question at issue, is the second, which is in these words:

"They (the General Conference,) shall not allow of more than one representative for every fourteen members of the Annual Conference, nor allow of a less number than one for every forty-five."

This restriction relates solely to the *ratio* of representation. The Proviso gives a plan for changing it, that is, for increasing or lessening the number of delegates from the Annual Conferences. It refers only to such delegates as may be elected by the Annual Conferences. The power to *change this ratio*, does not authorize the General Conference *to change the whole character of the General Conference*, by admitting a new class of delegates, and delegates too, not elected by the Annual Conferences, or representing them.

It is very plain, therefore, that the power to admit lay delegates is not found in the Proviso to the Restrictive Rules. And if it is not found in any specific grant, nor in the general powers possessed by the General Conference, nor in this Proviso, where does it exist, or how can it be derived?

It is certainly not an *implied* power. In the construction of state constitutions, corporation charters and legislative grants, many powers are *implied*, because it would be impossible to give in detail every particular act that might be done in pursuance of the general or specific powers expressly given. But it is a well settled rule, and of universal application, that nothing will be *implied* except what is *incidental* to the powers expressly granted, and without which they would be useless or fail of their object. It certainly will not be pretended that the introduction of lay delegation is *necessary* to the effectual exercise of any power expressly given to the General Conference. Nor can it be urged, with any show of reason, after the experience of the last hundred years, that lay delegation is *necessary* to the success and prosperity of the M. E. Church.

If the foregoing views are correct, then the General Conference cannot legally or rightfully, in any manner whatever, introduce lay delegation into the M. E. Church. The act would be illegal and revolutionary. It would jeopardize all our church property and church interests. If a portion of the church should resist it and refuse to submit to the innovation, it will result in angry controversies, protracted litigations, discords and dismemberments. And if tamely submitted to by those who oppose it, it will establish a precedent, that will sooner or later lead us to folly and ruin. Any construction of the powers of the General Conference which will authorize the introduction of lay delegation, must be based on a latitudinarian construction of the words "Rules and Regulations," which has no recognized limits or boundaries, and which leaves the powers of the General Conference to rest solely in the shifting opinions or uncertain whims of a bare majority. Establish such a precedent and it requires no prophet to foresee the numerous radical changes that will be agitated, and sooner or later will follow, until not a plank or spar of the old ship will be left.

Our peace and security as a church rest in denying such powers to the General Conference. Limiting it to such powers as are plainly embraced in the words "Rules and Regulations," our Doctrines, our Usages and our Form of Government are safe from the swelling tide of innovations, and yet the General Conference will have "full powers" to do all that is needful or proper for the growth, progress and perfect success of our church. This is the rock of our salvation. Leave it and we are at the mercy of the winds and waves of perpetual innovations.

FROM PUT-IN-BAY.

A Visit to Jay Cooke's Hospitable Mansion—A Delightful Place.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

GIBRALTAR, PUT-IN-BAY, July 9, 1869.

You are doubtless aware that there is a cluster of Islands, numbering a score or more, dotting the surface of Lake Erie around Put-in-Bay, making this a very Archipelago indeed. But if you have never visited these Islands, there remains yet for you some days to be marked with a white stone and recorded "Halcyon days." With a company of friends, through the princely hospitality of Mr. Jay Cooke, your correspondent is a sojourner on "Gibraltar," the "Gem of the Islands." Around "Gibraltar," as a center, sweeps Put-in Bay, in a semi-circle, enclosing a wilderness of beauties. From a tower in Mr. Cooke's mansion, in which tower your correspondent has his room, there rise to the eye in this beautiful morning sunlight, Kelley's Island, famous for its vineyards and native wines; Ballast Island; Middle Bass; North Bass, Canada Main, twenty miles off; Rattle Snake Island, thrusting its head out into the waters, curving its back in the sunlight and shaking two rattles in its tail, which extends a quarter of a mile perhaps into the lake. Close under my eye are Green, Sugar and Starre Islands. Within view are "Old Hen's Chicken Island," the history of which I have not learned; "Mouse Island," of which also your correspondent is ignorant, wondering where the mice come from, unless good swimmers; "Peter Island," famous for its ducks; "Midale Sister," &c., &c.

"Gibraltar" is the "Gem of the Islands." It is a limestone formation, rising forty feet from the surface of the Lake, precipitous on the north, sloping on the south, and covered with forest trees, oak, sugar maple, willow, basswood, ironwood, elm, &c., in the branches of which birds are singing the livelong day. Here on a rocky point, forty feet high, just under my window, Perry erected his lookout, and with his glass swept the horizon until he saw the British fleet coming out of Detroit river, thirty miles distant, his own fleet safely moored under the shelter of Put-in-Bay, whence emerging in a few hours he put the brave Britishers to flight. A fine portrait of the gallant Commodore hangs in the parlor of the Gibraltar Mansion, and a monument commemorating the victory and the names of the gallant dead crowns the heights.

The charm of the spot is the perfect quiet and pure air. The outlook is unrivalled for beauty and variety, which, together with the boating and fishing excursions, with the intelligent guests which Mr. Cook manages to bring together every summer, make it a spot rarely equaled in its attractions. The disciple of old Isaac Walton need never suffer from ennui here. Boats inscribed "*Piscatoribus Sacrum*" lie in every nook. Some devout visitor, recording his name in the Island "Record," wrote: "The lines have fallen to us in pleasant places." A wag of a Walton interlined, "and the hooks?" Both the "lines" and hooks of your correspondent fell in "pleasant places" yesterday—pleasant for *him*, at least, though doubtless not for the *four* fish which yielded to his importunate attentions, extending through an entire afternoon.

Of old the Master said: "Follow me and I will make you fishers of men," and it is wonderful how these "fishers of men" relapse into fishermen again. Most of the guests here now are clergymen, and they are inveterate fishermen.

For the information of any of your readers who may be meditating a retreat from the dust and noise of your smoky city, I will say that there is no more healthful or delightful resort in the hot summer months than this romantic spot. "There are no better fishing grounds in the world," the authorities say.

Rowboats and sailboats are constantly on hand at the hotels one-half mile across the channel. Steamers make daily trips to Sandusky, Detroit, Cleveland, &c., touching at the various islands. I am not interested in the hotels, but I am in the health and happiness of over-worked and care-worn humanity. There is no place where you can say more successfully, "Begone, dull care," strengthen your muscle, or whet your appetite, or bronze your cheek. A "green spot in memory" will ever be the day spent in fishing, rowing, writing and dreaming in these beautiful islands.

H.

FROM EAST TENNESSEE.

Information for Emigrants—Productive Lands and Cheap.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

In East Tennessee reposes a district composed of Portress, Morgan and Scott counties, whose claims to the attention of emigrants, colonization societies and settlers generally, cannot escape notice much longer. The price of real estate here ranges from twenty-five cents to two dollars per acre wild, while improved land can be had at times for three to twelve dollars. Every possible preference is given to the title of the actual settler by our Courts and Legislatures as an encouragement to emigration. We have pure water, a salubrious climate, inexhaustible forests of timber and equally inexhaustible coal fields. The land is for the greater part level, offers the best grazing in North America. Cattle can winter without hand-feeding. The water is pure, abundant and the streams filled with fish. The forests stately and studded with useful and fruitful timber, and the soil productive of all grains and fruits of the temperate zone. Abundance of wild fruit of every variety, including Muscadine and other grapes, and all the varieties which you have and many more, here promise lavish crops to the vineyard, orchard and garden of the cultivator. The district is on the line of the Cincinnati and Chattanooga Railroad, which will be completed in a few years, to open up to the former city the trade of the cotton States. We have fresh venison the year round at two to five cents per pound; dried ditto for ten to fifteen cents. Such a luxury as a resident physician is unknown to the oldest inhabitant. These advantages and a reasonable prospect of the most useful minerals induce us to invite scrutiny and welcome emigration. Information cheerfully afforded by

W. ARIAN MURRAY,
Jamestown, Portress county, Tennessee.

Union Republican Ticket.

STATE TICKET.

GOVERNOR.
JOHN W. GEARY.
SUPREME JUDGE,
HENRY W. WILLIAMS.

COUNTY TICKET.

STATE SENATE—THOMAS HOWARD.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—MILES S. HUMPHREYS, JOSEPH WALTON, ALEXANDER MILLAR, JAMES TAYLOR, D. N. WHITE, JOHN H. KERR.
ASSISTANT JUDGE OF DISTRICT COURT—JOHN M. KIRKPATRICK.
ASSOCIATE JUDGE OF COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—F. H. COLLIER.
SHERIFF—HUGH S. FLEMING.
CLERK OF COURTS—JOSEPH BROWNE.
RECORDER—THOMAS H. HUNTER.
TREASURER—J. F. DENNISTON.
REGISTER—JOSEPH H. GRAY.
CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT—ALEXANDER HILANDS.
COMMISSIONER—C. B. ROSTWICK.
DIRECTOR OF POOR—ABDIEL McCLURE.

MEDICINAL PROPERTIES
OF THE
High Rock Congress Spring Waters.

They promote and regulate the healthy secretions and excretions of the body.
They give tone to and prevent uneasiness of the stomach.
Their slightly stimulating effects are especially agreeable to the over taxed and wearied man of business, who feels that something is wanted to "clear the head," and to give acuteness and working power to the mental organism.
Their effect upon the system is an almost immediate sense of freshness and quickened vitality.
Sold at wholesale or retail by

RANKIN,
APOTHECARY,
44 SIXTH STREET, (formerly St. Clair), above Penn, Pittsburgh, Pa.

BACKACHE.

Pains in the Back, Hips or Groin are in almost every instance caused by some disturbance of the Kidneys or Bladders.

Dr. Sargent's Backache Pills

Are peculiarly adapted to complaints of this nature. Ever since the introduction of these celebrated Pills, no one Diuretic Medicine has effected so many remarkable cures, nor become so universally popular. They never fail when taken according to directions. Great care is taken in their composition. Once they do once they do always. They contain nothing injurious, being purely vegetable; no harm can arise from their use in any quantity. They are adapted to all ages. Can be given to children with perfect safety, and being sugar coated, preserves all their qualities and makes them easy to take.

Dr. Sargent's Backache Pills,

Cure Gravel, Dropsy, Non-retention of Urine, Strangury, Diabetes, Obstruction or Inflammation of the Bladder, and all Diseases of the Urinary Organs.

Dr. Sargent's Backache Pills,

Can be had at any Drug or Medicine Store, or from the Proprietor,

Geo. A. Kelly,
WHOLESEALE DRUGGIST,
Cor. Wood street and Second ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
☞ Sent by mail on receipt of price—50 CENTS PER BOX.

JOSEPH MEYER & SON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Furniture and Chairs,
No. 424 PENN STREET, above Canal St.
ALSO, AT 135 SMITHFIELD STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

All Work promptly attended to. We Manufacture SCHOOL FURNITURE of all description, and are Agents for UHLINGER'S PATENT SCHOOL FURNITURE.

HOISTING PULLEY BLOCKS,
OF DIFFERENT SIZES,
Adapted to hoisting from one-half ton to five tons, and the Block will hold at any point. For sale by
WHITMORE, WOLFF, DUFF & CO.,
50 WOOD STREET.

LUMBER FOR SALE.
FIVE CAR LOADS
Dry White Pine Joist and Boards,
Arriving by Penna. Railroad and for sale cheap.
GEO. BINGHAM,
54 FIFTH AVENUE.

JOHN W. CHRONISTER,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
CORNER NINTH AND PENN STREETS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
☞ Jobbing Promptly Attended to.

DRY GOODS.

Jos. Horne & Co.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
NOTIONS, TRIMMINGS,
Straw Goods, Hosiery, &c.
Stock always complete. Orders promptly filled.
77 AND 79 MARKET STREET.

Prices Reduced.
DRESS GOODS
IN GREAT VARIETY,
FOR SALE AT REDUCED PRICES BY
WHITE, ORR & CO.,
25 FIFTH AVENUE.

NEW SPRING GOODS
AT
Macrum & Carlisle's,
27 FIFTH AVENUE.

DRESS TRIMMINGS,
Embroideries and Laces,
Ribbons and Flowers,
Hats and Bonnets,
"Glove Fitting" and French Corsets,
New Styles of Bradley Skirts,
Parasols, all the new styles,
Sun and Rain Umbrellas,
Hosiery, the best English makes,
Agents for "Harris' Seamless Kids,"
Spring and Summer Underwear.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE
PATENT SHAPE BEMIS COLLARS,
LOCKWOOD'S "IRVING,"
"WEST END," "ELITE," &c., in White and Fancy,
"DICKENS," "DERBY," and other styles.
☞ Dealers supplied with all the above at Manufacturers' Prices.
MACRUM & CARLISLE,
27 FIFTH AVENUE.

NEW GOODS.

Black Silks, Colored Silks, Fancy Silks, Foulard Silks, Summer Silks, Japanese Silks, Silk Warp Poplins, Irish Poplins, French Poplins, Lisle Poplins, Epangline Poplins, Wash Poplins, Chenie Mohairs, Plaid Mohairs, Striped Mohairs, Marl Mohair, Melange Mohair, Imperial Mohair, White Barege, White Crape Maretz, White Hernani, Black Hernani, White Alpacca, Silk Grenadine, Iron Frame Grenadine, English Bareges, French Percales, French Ginghams, Scotch Ginghams, Lisle Ginghams, French Lawn, Jaconet Lawn, Scotch Lawn, Pink Lawn, Buff Lawn, Blue Lawn, White Pique, Pink Pique, Corded Pique, Figured Pique.

T. F. Phillips,
87
Market Street.

NOTICE.
We beg to inform our numerous customers and the Trade generally that we have established a Depot for
E. & M. BOLLMAN'S
IMPERIAL FRENCH WINE
VINEGAR,
WITH
WATT, LANG & CO.,
172 and 174 WOOD STREET.
☞ Strength and quality guaranteed. Increased facilities enable us to offer purchasers superior advantages.
BOLLMAN & CARL,
63 SOUTH GAY ST., Baltimore, Md.

Important to Planing Mill Men.
THE UNDERSIGNED ARE AGENTS FOR
McCLELLAND'S
Patent Planing Machine Duster
For the conveyance of all Shavings, Chips and Dust from the Planer, Moulding and Tenoning Machines to any place about the building desired. Also, keeping the rooms as free from dust when the Machines are running as when not. The Machine can be seen at the Factory of the undersigned, corner of Penn and Thirty-third streets, Pittsburgh: J. B. INGHAM & SON, 417 Rebecca street, Allegheny city, Pa.; GORLEY & CRAWFORD, New Castle, Pa., and CARVER & TROUT, Sharon, Mercer county, Pa. All orders addressed to the undersigned will receive prompt attention.
M'KEE & DOUGLAS,
Cor. Penn and Thirty-third sts., Pittsburgh, Pa.

NOTICES.

OFFICE RALSTON OIL COMPANY, July 7, 1869.
ELECTION NOTICE.—AN election for Six Directors, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, on TUESDAY, the 13th inst., between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. A full attendance of the Stockholders is desired.
B. McCRACKEN, Secretary.

ELECTION NOTICE.—THERE will be a meeting of the Stockholders of the LITTLE SAW MILL RUN RAILROAD COMPANY, at their office in Temperanceville, on SATURDAY, July 24, 1869, between the hours of 1 and 3 P. M., at which time an election will be held for President and six Directors, to serve for the ensuing year.
WM. ESPY, President.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL INSURANCE CO., No. 23 Diamond, Allegheny.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have declared a Dividend of TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 15th inst.
JAMES E. STEVENSON, Secretary.

OFFICE ARTISANS' INSURANCE COMPANY, Pittsburgh, July 7, 1869.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a dividend of FOUR DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per share, out of the profits of the last six months, to be credited on the stock rates.
J. G. COFFIN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THE MONONGAHELA NAVIGATION COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of THREE DOLLARS a share on the Stock of said Company, payable forthwith to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, at the office of said Company, No. 91 Diamond street, Pittsburgh, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.
WILLIAM BAKEWELL, Treasurer.
Pittsburgh, July 8, 1869.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE Directors of the RALSTON OIL COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of EIGHT (8) PER CENT., payable forthwith at the office of the Company, No. 251 Liberty street.
WILLIAM H. KIRKPATRICK, Treasurer.
Pittsburgh, July 7, 1869.

PEOPLE'S NATIONAL BANK, Pittsburgh, July 6, 1869.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of United States and State taxes, payable on demand.
F. M. GORDON, Cashier.

MANUFACT'S AND MERCHANTS' INSURANCE CO., 87 Water street.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS of this Company have declared a dividend of FIVE DOLLARS per share, $2 to be indorsed on the stock due-bills and $3 in cash, payable on demand, free of taxes.
July 7. WM. P. JONES, Secretary.

OFFICE BOATMAN'S FIRE AND MARINE INS. CO., Pittsburgh, July 6, 1869.
DIVIDEND.—AT A MEETING of the Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, a dividend was declared out of the profits of the last six months, of TWO DOLLARS per share, upon each share of the capital stock subscribed, payable forthwith.
ROBERT FINNEY, Secretary.

MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS' NAT'L BANK, Pittsburgh, July 6, 1869.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable forthwith, free of all taxes.
JOHN SCOTT, JR., Cash'er.

OFFICE OF THE CASH INSURANCE COMPANY, Pittsburgh, July 6, 1869.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of THREE DOLLARS per share, out of the profits of the last six months, payable on demand, free of Government tax.
JOSEPH T. JOHNSTON, Secretary.

PITTSBURGH NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, July 1st, 1869.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT. out of the profits of the last six months, free of Government and State taxes.
JOSEPH H. HILL, Cashier.

ROOFING SLATE.

SLATE.
J. S. NEWMYER,
OFFICE AND YARD,
43 SEVENTH AVENUE.
EVERY VARIETY OF
ROOFING SLATE.
☞ Special attention given to Laying Slate. Orders Solicited and Promptly Filled.

SLATE.
THE
Twin City
SLATE COMPANY,
Are prepared to furnish to Builders or Slaters, their VERY DARK BLUE COLORED SUPERIOR
Roofing Slate,
From their own Quarries, located in Northampton county, Pennsylvania, AT QUARRY PRICES. Samples may be seen, and communications addressed to
E. L. GOODWIN, Agent.
J. N. SHALLENBERGER, Pres't.
Office: BREWER'S BUILDING, DUQUESNE WAY, corner Eighth street, Pittsburgh, Penna.

AIKEN & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO T. W. PARRY,
DEALERS IN
PEACH HILL
Roofing Slate.
ALL SIZES AND COLORS OF
SLATE,
CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
Office and Yard,
Cor. Eleventh and Liberty Sts.,
OPPOSITE THE GRAIN ELEVATOR,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
☞ Orders for Roofing Solicited and Promptly attended to.

Cement, Cement.
HAWS' CELEBRATED IMPROVED HYDRAULIC CEMENT WORKS,
AT JOHNSTOWN, PA.
This Cement is warranted to be superior to any manufactured in this State, and for Hydraulic purposes equal to any in the market. Contractors and others furnished by car load or retail at prices lower than any other Cement of same quality. We have also on hand and for sale best quality of finely ground FIRE CLAY. The capacity of works equal to any demand. Orders solicited.
BINGHAM & LAING, Sole Agents,
364, 366, 368 and 370 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

H. R. BEESON'S
PHŒNIX
HYDRAULIC
CEMENT
WARRANTED.
☞ Capacity of our Mills equal to any demand. Orders solicited and promptly filled.
Principal Office—UNIONTOWN, PA.
CHAS. B. LEECH,
GENERAL AGENT,
No. 118 SECOND AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WE MAKE ONLY STRICTLY PURE GOODS.
White Lead,
Red Lead,
Litharge,
Potters' Lead,
Putty,
Vermilion.
DAVIS, CHAMBERS & CO. PURE WHITE LEAD. PITTSBURGH, PA.
Every keg of our White Lead bears the following warrant, and we guarantee a degree of fineness and whiteness unsurpassed:
THIS PACKAGE CONTAINS
Pure White Lead, ... 91 parts.
" Linseed Oil, ... 9 "
100
$25 IN GOLD will be paid to any one finding the contents of this keg different from the above analysis.
DAVIS, CHAMBERS & CO.
Office, No. 9 Smithfield street.

PRINTING,
MANILLA,
ROOFING, BALING,
HARDWARE AND GLASS
PAPERS,
Manufactured and Sold by
Frazier, Metzger & Co.,
82 THIRD AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.

Grant & Williams' Navies,
IN BUTTS AND CADDIES.
Premium Black Sweet Tobacco,
RICHMOND, VA.
This old established and popular brand of Sweet Tobacco, can now be had of all Wholesale Dealers. A trial will soon determine its superiority over other brands.
WM. A. BOYD & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS, BALTIMORE.

AMUSEMENTS.

BURNELL'S
Museum and Parlor Menagerie.
The Great Family Resort, FIFTH AVENUE, between Smithfield and Wood streets, opposite Theater. OPEN DAY AND EVENING all the year round.
Admission, 25 cents. Children 15 cents.

FIFTH AVENUE BILLIARD HALL
NO. 65 FIFTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH,
Opposite the Opera House, is one of the most agreeable places of resort west of the mountains. Elegant new Billiard Tables, of the most approved manufacture, and an ample, well provided room for LIQUORS and ALES of the choicest brands.

Grand Pleasure Excursions
TO THE
HEAD OF LAKE SUPERIOR.
The Staunch and Favorite Passenger Steamer
NORTHERN LIGHT,
Will leave Cleveland JULY 9th and 23d and AUGUST 6th and 20th, on Grand Pleasure Excursions to DU LUTH and SUPERIOR CITY, visiting on the route all points of interest, and landing at all the Lake Superior Ports, giving passengers ample time to visit the celebrated Iron and Copper Mines, and all other points of interest. This is a rare chance for Tourists to visit the whole extent of Lake Superior, passing in sight of the Grand Sable and Pictured Rocks. This Steamer will leave Cleveland at 10 P. M. on the days above mentioned, and Detroit the day following, at 10 P. M. To secure Rooms and for further information regarding the trip, address
HANNA & CO., Cleveland, O., or
BUCKLEY & CO., Detroit, Mich.

CITY ADVERTISEMENTS.

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, Pittsburgh, July 10, 1869.
NOTICE.—THE ASSESSMENT FOR the Boardwalk on Elm street, (Bloomfield), from Main street to the Pennsylvania Railroad, is now ready for examination, and can be seen at this office until WEDNESDAY, July 21st, when it will be returned to the City Treasurer's office for collection.
H. J. MOORE, City Engineer.

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, Pittsburgh, July 10, 1869.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS—SEALED PROPOSALS for Grading, Paving and Curbing Twenty-ninth street from Penn street to Smallman street, and Mulberry alley from Twenty-eighth to Twenty-ninth, will be received until MONDAY, July 19th, 1869. Blanks for bidding can be had at this office. No bids will be considered by the Committee unless made on the proper blanks. The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all bids.
H. J. MOORE, City Engineer.

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, Pittsburgh, July 8, 1869.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS for Grading, Paving and Curbing the following streets, will be received at this office until MONDAY, July 19, 1869, viz:
Forbes street, from Magee to Chestnut street.
Willow street, from Fortieth street to Forty fourth.
Thirty-first street, from Liberty street to the Allegheny Valley Railroad.
And for Grading and Paving Snowden alley, from Hemlock alley to the Allegheny Valley Railroad.
Apple alley, from Marion street to Miltenberger street.
Specifications and Blanks for bidding can be had at this office, and no bids will be considered by the Committee unless made out on the proper blanks. The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all bids.
H. J. MOORE, City Engineer.

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, Pittsburgh, July 3, 1869.
NOTICE.—THE ASSESSMENT FOR GRADING AND PAVING FOSTERS ALLEY, From Butler street to the Allegheny Valley Railroad is now ready for examination, and can be seen at this office until WEDNESDAY, July 14th, when it will be returned to the City Treasurer's Office for collection.
H. J. MOORE, City Engineer.

NOTICE.

CITY TAXES, 1869.

In accordance with Section 6th, page 298 of City Digest, notice is hereby given to the citizens of Pittsburgh, that the Assessments for 1869, of City, City Building, Special, Poor, Business, City School and Ward School Taxes and City Water Rents have been returned to me for collection.
The above Taxes are subject to a DEDUCTION of FIVE PER CENTUM if paid on or before the 1st DAY OF AUGUST, and TWO PER CENTUM if paid between the 1st DAY OF AUGUST and the 15th DAY OF SEPTEMBER.
No deduction will be allowed on taxes paid between September 15th and October 1st.
An addition of FIVE PER CENTUM will be made to all taxes unpaid OCTOBER 1st, and an additional FIVE PER CENTUM will be added to all taxes remaining unpaid on NOVEMBER 1st.
A. J. COCHRAN,
CITY TREASURER, FOURTH AVENUE.
Pittsburgh, June 1, 1869.

WHEELING, W. VA., June 26, 1869.
BY ORDER OF THE CITY COUNCILS, SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the Clerk's office of the City of Wheeling, until THURSDAY, July 15, 1869, for the construction of the Masonry of the two Abutments and Pier of the Bridge to be built across Wheeling creek, at the foot of Market street, estimated to contain about 3,000 perches. The bid to be by the perch of 25 cubic feet, measured solid in the work without allowance for openings or corners, the stone to be laid in cement mortar, the contractors to be at the expense of providing all the necessary labor and materials, and of keeping clear the foundations after they are furnished to him ready for the commencement of the stone work.
Proposals will also be received during the same time for the excavation for Abutments and Pier; the excavation, which is to be measured in the pit by the cubic yard, is estimated at 5,500 yards. The price bid must cover the hauling for a distance not exceeding 300 feet, the contractor to bear the cost of all the pumping and bailing until the proper depth of foundation is reached.
Bids must be accompanied by the names of sureties, satisfactory to the Councils, for the faithful performance of the contract if awarded to the party; and should be addressed to the undersigned, care of the City Clerk, Wheeling, West Virginia.
Plans and specifications and forms of proposals may be seen at the office of W. C. Smith, City Surveyor, on the south side of Monroe, between Fourth and Fifth street.
The Committee reserve to themselves the right to reject any or all bids at their discretion.
ANDREW WILSON,
Chairman of Br. Com.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

DISSOLUTION.
The Copartnership heretofore existing between ELI EDMUNDSON, WALTER R. BATEMAN and THOS. C. PERRINE, under the firm of E. EDMUNDSON & CO., has been dissolved by the death of Walter R. Bateman. The business of the late firm will be settled by the surviving partners.
All persons indebted to said firm will please pay, and those having claims will present them at once for settlement.
ELI EDMUNDSON,
THOS. C. PERRINE,
96 and 98 Third avenue.

COPARTNERSHIP.
The undersigned have entered into partnership under the firm name of E. EDMUNDSON & SON, as successors of E. EDMUNDSON & CO., and will carry on the Upholstering, Curtain and Bedding Business in all its branches.
Thanking the customers of the late firm for their favors, and soliciting a continuance of the same for the new, at the old stand, 96 and 98 THIRD AVE.
July 9. ELI EDMUNDSON,
THOS. C. PERRINE.

FLOUR DEALERS.

T. C. JENKINS,
Wholesale Flour Merchant,
CHEESE AND REFINED OILS.
The Celebrated Patent White River Flour, Patented July 15, 1867.
I Receive and Control the following Brands: WHITE RIVER, JENKINS' LILLY MILLS, CROSSET'S XXXX, REGULATOR, BELLE OF MINNESOTA, FORD'S XXXX.
CHECKERED FRONT,
Nos. 273 and 275 LIBERTY STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
☞ Price Currents with Brands and Prices, sent to Dealers.

Pittsburgh City Mills Flours.
Our NEW PATENT CLEANING MACHINERY just put in, is the latest and best in the country, and separates everything foreign from the Wheat, and so completely scours it that the hull is partially removed before grinding, consequently our Flours are WHITER AND PURER than any others on the market. Our Brands are
PITTSBURGH CITY MILLS,
Made from Missouri and Southern Illinois Amber Winter Wheat.
ECLIPSE MILLS,
A choice Red and Amber Winter Wheat Flour.
MIAMI VALLEY MILLS,
Equal to Best Ohio Flours.
J. S. LIGGETT & CO.,
PITTSBURGH CITY MILLS.

HARDWARE.

J. M. FAHNESTOCK,
Sussessor to S. Fahnestock, dec'd,
Importer and Wholesale Dealer
IN
Foreign & Domestic
HARDWARE,
NO 56 WOOD STREET,
Third Door Below Fourth Avenue,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

GROCERIES &C.

TEAS! TEAS! TEAS!
AT WHOLESALE BY
LITTLE & BAIRD,
112 AND 114 SECOND AVENUE,
The LARGEST and FINEST Stock in the city—all grades and kinds. Fresh Arrival.
☞ Sold at Eastern Prices.
We will suit Buyers in Teas and
GENERAL GROCERIES.
CALL.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

JOHN KINGSBOROUGH. W. H. MATTHEW.
JOHN KINGSBOROUGH & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Wholesale Dealers and Shippers of FRESH AND SALT FISH,
47 and 49 Merwin St., Cleveland, Ohio.
Orders Filled with Promptness.

FOR SUMMER TRAVEL.
Grand Trunk Railway Excursion Tickets,
Via Niagara Falls to Montreal, Quebec, Lake George, White Mountains, Saratoga, &c., &c., for Season of 1869, now ready.
WM. BINGHAM, JR.,
143 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(Successors to S. Jones & Co.)

COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

MONEY LOANED ON GOVERNMENT BONDS AT LOWEST MARKET RATES.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Government Bonds

We will Register all kinds of Government Bonds

FREE OF CHARGE.

This gives the holder Absolute Security against Theft, Loss or Destruction.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.,

Dealers in Government Securities,

COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STREETS. tf

Holders of Coupon Bonds,

5-20s of 1862,

Can realize a handsome profit by exchanging them for Registered Bonds.

LATER ISSUES CONVERTED ON FAVORABLE TERMS.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.

Cor. Fourth ave. and Smithfield St.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, July 12, 1869.

The condition of our local money market to-day disappointed borrowers generally, who expected that the week would open on an easier condition of monetary affairs. There was a close feeling throughout the day, and discounting was very light.

—The most exciting feature of the New York market, was a further announcement on the part of Secretary Boutwell of his intention to purchase $9,000,000 more of bonds in weekly instalments of $3,000,000. This was an agreeable surprise to the "bulls," which sprung the Government bond market nearly three per cent. on some of the issues. It was thought on Saturday that the Secretary would not for some time to come make any further purchases of bonds, and there was not the least intimation given, or anything whatever known of his intentions. He has succeeded admirably in keeping his own counsel, and the Wall street cliques have been in the dark for once as to the movements of the Secretary.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Close.
1881's, 6's	120½	120¾	120¾
1862 5-20's	122¾	122¾	123
1864 5-20's	121¼	121¼	121½
1865 5-20's, old	121½	121½	121½
1865 5-20's, new	119⅞	119⅞	120
1867 5-20's	119⅞	119⅞	120⅛
1868	119⅞	119⅞	120
10-40's	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
Gold	136⅛	136⅞	136⅞

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States Securities in New York to-day as follows:

	July 10.	July 12.	Adv.	Dec.
Gold	135⅜	137	1⅝	...
U. S. bonds, 1881	118⅛	120⅝	2½	...
U. S. bonds, 5-20's, 1862	121¼	123	1¾	...
U. S. bonds, 5-20's, 1864	119	121⅛	2⅛	...
U. S. bonds, 5-20's, 1865	119⅜	121½	2⅛	...
U. S. B. new iss. 5-20's, '65	117⅞	120⅜	2½	...
U. S. B. new iss. 5-20's, '67	117⅞	120⅜	2½	...
U. S. B. new iss. 5-20's, '68	117⅞	120	2⅛	...
U. S. 10-40's	108⅜	109⅞	1½	...

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

July 12, 1869.	10 00 A M	11 10 A M	12 10 A M	1 30 P M	4 00 P M
New York Central	198	198¾	198⅝	198¾	199⅞
Hudson River	.....	167	.....	167⅝	169⅜
Harlem	.....	143½	.....	143½	.....
Reading	93⅞	94	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞
Michigan Central	.....	.....	.....	129	.....
Michigan Southern	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
Illinois Central	.....	143½	.....	143½	.....
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	107	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	109
Fort Wayne	150⅞	152	152	153⅛	153⅞
Chicago and Northwestern	81⅞	81⅞	82⅛	81⅞	82
Do preferred	95⅞	95⅞	96	95⅞	95⅞
Rock Island	117⅞	117⅞	117⅞	117⅞	118⅞
Toledo and Wabash	.....	72⅞	.....	73⅞	.....
Toledo and Wabash, pref	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chicago and Alton	.....	159	.....	158	.....
St. Paul	.....	77⅞	.....	77	77⅞
St. Paul, preferred	.....	87⅞	.....	87⅞	87⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	.....	32⅞	.....	32⅞	.....
Pacific Mail	.....	89⅞	.....	89⅞	.....
Western Union Telegraph	.....	38⅞	.....	37⅞	38⅞
Adams Express	.....	59¼	.....	59⅞	59
Merchants Union Express	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
American M. U. Express	.....	40	.....	42	41
Wells, Fargo Express	.....	23⅛	.....	22⅞	22⅞
United States Express	.....	72⅞	.....	71⅞	71
Gold	136¼	136⅞	136⅞	136⅞	137

A comparison between Saturday's and to-day's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Sat.	Mon.	Adv.	Dec.
N. Y. Central	196⅞	199⅞	3	...
Hudson River	164⅜	169⅜	5⅝	...
Harlem	144½	143½	...	1
Reading	...	93⅞	⅛	...
Mich. Central	127⅞	129	1⅛	...
Mich Southern	105⅞	106⅞	1⅜	...
Illinois Central	143⅛	143½	⅜	...
Cleve. and Pitts	108⅞	109	⅛	...
Fort Wayne	151	153⅞	2⅞	...
Chicago and North.	81⅛	82	⅞	...
do preferred	95⅛	95⅞	⅝	...
Rock Island	116⅞	118⅞	1½	...
Tol. and Wabash	73⅛	73⅞	⅝	...
do. preferred	...	...	...	...
Chicago and Alton	158	158	...	...
St. Paul	...	77	⅞	...
do preferred	86½	86⅞	⅜	...
Ohio and Miss	32	32⅛	⅛	...
Pacific Mail	88⅛	89⅞	⅞	...
Western U. Tel	37⅞	38⅛	⅝	...
Adams Express	59¼	59	...	¼
Merch U. Ex	...	...	...	...
American M. U. Ex	40	41	1	...
Wells, Fargo & Co.	23½	22½	...	1
United States Ex	72½	71	...	1½

—The New York *Herald* of Sunday, says: The markets to-day were all dull, as they usually are on Saturdays in midsummer, when the greater number of the speculating fraternity betake themselves to the country and the seaside for the interval to Monday morning. Business seems relapsing into the quiet and monotony of the summer, when the Stock Exchange is given over to the smaller operators, who have to or prefer to remain in the city watching their investments, while the chiefs and leaders, the Vanderbilts and the Keeps, do Saratoga and Sharon.

The money market worked with comparative ease. The better supply of funds showed that money had been released to the market through a desire to compete for the two days' interest to Monday, but lenders were in dread of indulging in transactions at extra legal rates. The highest figure paid was gold interest. At three o'clock the lenders at six per cent. found no takers, and large sums were carried over unemployed. In the earlier part of the day a slight difference was made between the "cash" and "regular" quotations of the high priced shares, and an eighth was had for turning them. Much of this easier feeling is also attributed to a foreknowledge of the facts of the bank statement, which is a very favorable one, the increase in specie being close upon seven millions and the increase in legal tenders nearly two millions. These gains are due to the disbursements of the July coin interest and to purchases of bonds. The increase in deposits is only three and a quarter millions, which is somewhat suspiciously regarded.

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue (Apollo Building) dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
MONDAY EVENING, July 12, 1869.

Trade to-day, as usual on Monday, was quiet and dull, and but little change to note in prices:

We quote as follows, which are the wholesale store prices, unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—New apples range in price from $4 00@5 50 ℔ bbl, as to quality. Old apples are nearly out of the market, a few barrels occasionally selling in a retail way at prices ranging from $6 50@8 00 ℔ bbl.

BUTTER—Choice roll or packed readily commands 23@24c, and some extra lots at 25c ℔ lb. Common and inferior is dull and nominal.

EGGS—Choice eggs are scarce and selling at 20@21c ℔ dozen.

BEESWAX—We quote at 42c ℔ lb.

LARD OIL—Market steady at $1 48 ℔ gallon for extra No. 1, and $1 15 ℔ gallon for No. 2.

BACON, LARD, ETC—Market firm, with an advance of one cent ℔ lb on sugar cured hams. We quote shoulders at 14¾c; rib sides 17½c; clear sides 18½c; common sugar cured hams 21½c; plain sugar cured hams 20½c. Breakfast bacon 20½c, dried beef 21½c; lard in tierces 20c, and in buckets 21c ℔ lb; and mess pork ℔ barrels $34 00.

CHEESE—Market dull, and prices on the decline. We quote Western Reserve at 15c; Hamburg 15@16c; Ohio Factory 16½c; Ohio Goshen at 17½c, and New York Goshen at 18@18½ ℔ lb.

SEEDS—Flaxseed is quoted at $2 50 ℔ bushel. There is some light inquiry for timothy seed, with a few sales in a retail way of very choice at $5 00 ℔ bushel.

DRIED FRUIT—Market dull. We quote choice apples at 12@15c, and peaches 15@16c for halves and 10@12c for quarters.

POTATOES—There is but little demand for old potatoes. Choice peachblows may be quoted nominally at 40c ℔ bush, many sales are made under and but few over that price. New potatoes sell at $3 00@3 50 ℔ bbl as to quality. In the Diamond market very choice were retailing at $1 25 ℔ bushel.

SALT—Sales to the trade at $1 75@1 80, and $1 90@1 95 in a retail way.

TAR—Sales of North Carolina tar at $3 75@5 00, as to size of package.

PICKLES—Sales at from 75@90c ℔ hundred, as to quality.

HAY—Sales of new hay at $20@24 ℔ ton. Old hay commands $20@29 ℔ ton, as to quality.

MILL FEED—The Pearl Mill prices are as follows: For bran, wholesale ℔ hundred, 90c; shipstuff, $1 10; middlings, $1 70; sweepings $2 00.

FLOUR—The market for well known brands is active and firm, but the lower grades are dull, weak and nominal. We quote from store good in barrels at $5 50@6 50; choice spring in barrels $6 50@6 75, and in sacks $6 25@6 50; winter wheat in bbls $7@7 50, and in sacks $6 75@7 25. The Pearl Mill prices as follows: Pearl Mill three star, green brand, in barrels $9 00, and in sacks $8 70; double extra of selected amber and white winter wheat, in barrels $7 90, and in sacks $7 60, choice selected red winter wheat flour, in barrels $6 90, and in sacks $6 60; choice spring wheat flour in barrels $6 60, and in sacks $6 30. The City Mill prices are as follows: Choice white and Missouri amber wheat flour, in bbls, $7 80, in sacks, $7 50 ℔ bbl; choice winter wheat, in bbls, $7 00, in sacks, $6 75 ℔ bbl; choice spring wheat, in bbls, $6 50, in sacks, $6 25 ℔ bbl; good extra and baker's flours, $5 50. Rye flour in quoted in store at $6 00@6 50 per barrel.

CORN MEAL—We quote at 75@90c ℔ bushel.

GRAIN—The market is without much life, and prices unchanged, although there is a little more stiffness. There is a moderate demand for wheat at $1 30 for prime to $1 37 ℔ bushel for extra red winter. Oats are in moderate request at 65@66c ℔ bushel from first hands, and 68@70c ℔ bushel from store. Ear corn in depot commands 76@78c, and from store 80@82c ℔ bushel. Prime yellow shelled from store 82@84c ℔ bushel. Choice buckwheat seed is duller at $1 50@1 60 ℔ bushel. Rye is quoted at $1 15. Barley is dull and nominally at $1 50 ℔ bushel for choice No. 1 spring.

WHISKY—Trade moderate and prices unchanged. We quote highwines at 95c@$1; Common rectified $1 05, and proof rectified $1 10; half rye and half corn $1 75; old Monongahela, two years old, $2 25, and old Monongahela three years old, $3 50 ℔ gallon. Very old whiskies are scarce, and sell at high and nominal prices, varying from $5 00@8 00 ℔ gallon.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
TUESDAY, July 13, 1869.

The market yesterday was heavy, with a slight decline in both crude and refined. The sales reported are as follows:

CRUDE OIL.

3,000 bbls, S. O., July, at....14¾c
1,000 bbls S. O., 10 days, (40 to 44 gravity)....15 c
2,000 bbls, S. O., all year....14½c
4,000 bbls, S. O., all year....14½c
1,000 bbls, B, O., all year....p. t

Late on Saturday evening there were sales made of

1,000 bbls July at....14¾c
1,000 bbls August at....15¼c

REFINED OIL.

1,000 bbls, spot at....32 c

We have received from James Mawhinney, a prominent oil merchant, London papers of the 28th ultimo, for which we are under obligations, and hope soon again to see his safe arrival, after an extensive European tour, at the Pittsburgh oil market, where he will meet with a hearty welcome among his old comrades in the trade.

DISPATCHES.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, July 12, 10:00 A. M.—Closing Saturday crude in bulk dull and easier at 16¾@17c. Refined heavy and rather more doing. Sales spot at 32@32¼c for S. W.; 32c for prime white; 29¾c for P. L. S. to W.

NEW YORK, July 12, 12:00 M.—Dull. Prices nominal.

OIL CITY, July 12, 12:30 P. M.—Market nominal at $6 00@6 10. Nothing doing.

NEW YORK, July 12, 2:10 P. M.—Market quiet but firm. Crude 17@17¼c; refined 32c.

PHILADELPHIA, July 12, 10:30 A. M.—Prime light straw to white, 31¾c; standard white, 32@32¼c. Crude, 17c. Market weak.

ROUSEVILLE, July 12, 3:30 P. M.—Market inactive; $5 60 bid.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, July 12.—Antwerp 49½ francs. Liverpool 18½d; spirits 7d. In New York—Crude 17c, and firm; refined 32¼c; market quiet.

PHILADELPHIA, July 12, 11:30 A. M.—Market quiet, nothing doing and feeling weakish. Quotations nominally July 32¼@32½c; August 33c; August and October 33@33¼c; August and December 33¾@33¾. Crude 17c bulk.

Oil Receipts per River and Rail.

J. Speer	50	Empire Ref. Co	80
Ardesco Oil Co	480	Holdship & Co	320
R. T. Leach	240	Tack Bros	480
Fisher Bros	960	E. Fawcett	480
Total			2,990

Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R. and P. R. R. Oil Line.

Citizens Oil Company, 500 bbls ref to Tack Bros, Philadelphia.
Livingston Bros, 100 bbls refined to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.
H Kohler & Co, 100 bbls refined to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.
Total Shipments Refined.... 700 bbls

Oil Shipped East by Penna. Central R. R.

Brooks, Ballentine & Co, 102 bbls ref to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.
Duncan & Williams, 29 bbls refined to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.
McKenna & Rogers, 25 bbls refined to A P Phipps, Philadelphia.
Total Shipments Refined.... 156 bbls

IRON.

BOSTON.

The *Bulletin* reports the market for pig iron inactive, and the late shading down of prices has failed to stimulate any increased demand from the trade or consumers. At present prices afford very little or no margin, holders are not disposed to make any further concession, even in the absence of trade. There is no large stock of either foreign or domestic pig metal. But the supply is quite sufficient for the current wants of consumption, while the abundance and relative cheapness of old material tends to restrict the demand for new. Manufactured iron, of all descriptions, is dull, but without much quotable change. Scotch pig is quiet; with small sales of leading brands No. 1, in lots for consumption, at a range of $41 00@45 00 ℔ ton, including Gartsherrie at $43 50@44 00, and Coltness at $44 50@45 00. American is in moderate demand and steady, with sales of retail lots at $40 00@45 00 ℔ ton, for the different numbers. Charcoal pig is selling at $50 00@60 00 ℔ ton, as to brand. Bar iron is dull, with sales of English and American, from store, at $85 00@90 00 ℔ ton for common, and $90 00@95 00 for refined. Rails are in fair demand, with sales at $56 00@56 50 ℔ ton, gold, for English, and $76 00@78 00 ℔ ton, currency, for American. Cast steel is selling at 18@23c ℔ lb for English, and 19@20c for American. Boiler Plates are selling at 7½c for flanges, 5¼c for C No. 1, and 5c ℔ lb for common and tank. Russia Sheet is in very moderate demand, with sales at 11¾@13c, gold, as to number. English and American do. is quiet, and selling at 5½@8c ℔ lb. Nails are dull and a shade lower, with sales at 4¾@4¾c ℔ lb for assorted sizes. Old Iron is dull, with sales at $1 25@1 50 ℔ 100 lbs for Cast, and $1 70@1 87½ for Scrap, the outside rate for No. 1 Wrought Scrap.

Hops.

The Cooperstown New York *Journal* says: There has been a good growth of vine this year, but the lice have made their appearance earlier than usual, and in large numbers. The recent warm rains are not regarded as favorable to the production of a good crop in the hop district of this State. From abroad the news is such as to give the impression that the early indications are not favorable to a large yield. The exports from New York continue on a large scale, and during the past fortnight large purchases of low priced hops have been made in this and neighboring counties. Growers who have hops of good quality on hand, are not inclined to sell at present prices, although there has been an advance. Strictly prime hops are scarce.

Gloucester Fish Market.

[For the week ending July 8.]

Georges' Codfish—Last sales at $6 75@6 87; market firm. Mackerel—Shore in light receipt; sales of No. 1 at $21 00; No. 2 $14 25, large and medium 3's $11 25@9 25. Fresh Halibut—Sales of Georges' at $4 50 ℔ cwt. Smoked do—Market dull; sales at 9@9½c ℔ lb. Oil—Cod 90c ℔ gal. *Cape Ann Adv.*

PETROLEUM.

ECLIPSE PETROLEUM REFINERY

HERBERT W. C. TWEDDLE,

MANUFACTURER OF

Lubricating and High Test Burning Oils.

Eclipse Railroad Axle Oil,
Stands great heat without change; remains limpid at lowest temperatures. Special Oil for tropical climates or hot weather.

Locomotive, Engine, Machine Shop,
Will cut Screws.

Saw Mill and Planing Mill Oils,
Adapted for high speed.

Spindle Oil, Wool Oil, Tanners' Stuffing & Finishing Oil, Harness Oil,

Head-Light Oil, Benzole, Gasoline, Parrafiine.

ARMOR VARNISH, to preserve Bright Iron Work and Machinery from Rust.

These products are manufactured under Dr. Tweddle's patents by Superheated Steam in Vaccuo. The Lubricating Oils are almost odorless, perfectly pure, uniform, and mostly light colored, stand a high temperature unchanged, and remain limpid during extreme cold. The Railroad Oils are unequalled, and are in constant use on many of the principal Railroads. Samples can be examined and orders left at 174 WOOD STREET. Works at Sharpsburg Bridge.

E. S. WARING, Pittsburgh. HENRY H. KING, Philadelphia.

WARING & KING,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND BROKERS IN PETROLEUM AND ITS PRODUCTS.

Office No. 4 DUQUESNE WAY, Pittsburgh, Pa.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS'

STANDARD

SCALES,

OF ALL KINDS; ALSO,

Baggage Barrows, Warehouse Truck Copying Presses,

IMPROVED MONEY DRAWER, &c.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.,

102 SECOND AVENUE,

Near Wood street, Pittsburgh.

Scales Repaired promptly. TThs

Jas. W. Arrott,

GENERAL

Insurance Agent,

No. 167 Wood Street,

Near Sixth Avenue, Pittsburgh.

THE FOLLOWING FIRST-CLASS

Fire Insurance Companies,

ARE REPRESENTED AT THIS AGENCY.

	CASH ASSETS OVER
Continental -	$2,000,000
Lorillard - -	1,500,000
Niagara - - -	1,350,000
Yonkers, N. Y.	800,000
North American	750,000
Washington -	750,000
Commonwealth	400,000
Astor - - -	400,000
Farmers - -	750,000

Insurance effected to any extent in other Reliable Companies without expense to the Insured, and at the Lowest Current Rates.

APPLY TO OR ADDRESS

J. W. ARROTT,

167 WOOD ST.

COUPONS,

Gold and Bonds,

BOUGHT AT

HIGHEST QUOTATIONS.

PH. R. MERTZ,

BANKER,

CORNER FIFTH AND WOOD STREET.

SEVEN PER CENT.

First-Class Gold Bonds,

Principal Payable in Gold in Fifty Years. Interest Payable in Gold in New York or London, Free of United States Taxation,

ISSUED BY THE

Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railway Co.,

Being a FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BOND, secured by the Railroad, Branches, Depot Grounds, Rolling Stock, Equipment and Franchises of the Company.

A FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT.

Yielding in Currency nearly Ten per Cent. per annum.

TRUSTEES:

J. EDGAR THOMSON, of Philadelphia, Pa.
CHARLES L. FROST, of New York City.

Considering the nature of the security offered, the feasibility and assured success of the enterprise, and the certainty of immediate and ample returns from the traffic of the road, we regard these Bonds as among the best ever offered on the market.

Government Bonds and Gold will be received at their market price in payment of these Bonds without commission.

S M'CLEAN & CO.,

No. 75 FOURTH AVENUE,

Sole Agents for Pittsburgh, Pa.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 136⅞.

NEW YORK, July 12—P. M.

MONEY.

The announcement of further purchases of bonds by the Government during the month has caused greater ease in money, and rates to-day ruled at 7 ℔ cent. currency, with some exceptions at 6 ℔ cent. The supply of money is ample. All financial circles were more buoyant to-day.

STERLING

Firm at 109¾@110.

GOLD

Has been firmer, opening at 136⅛, declining to 136⅛, then steadily advancing and closing active at 136⅞.

GOVERNMENTS.

The purchases of bonds by Government for the rest of the month will be as follows: July 14th, three millions; 15th, one million; 21st, three millions; 28th, three millions; 29th, one million; total for the month, eleven millions. Governments were active and firmer, with an advance on the whole list of from 1 to 2¾ ℔ cent. Prices closed: Coupons '81, 120⅝; do '62, 123; do '64, 121½; do '65, 121½; do new, 120⅛; do '67, 120⅛; do '68, 120⅛; 10-40s, 110; Pacifics, 107⅛.

STATE BONDS

Steady with some speculation in North Carolina. Prices closed: Tennessees 55¼; Virginias 61½; North Carolinas 45; Missouris 87¾; South Carolina, 62.

STOCKS.

Express stocks dull. Railways active and higher, the principal transactions being in New York Central, Hudson, Harlem, St. Paul and Michigan Southern. Bidding prices at 5:30 P. M.: Canton 62; Cumberland 31½; Western Union 37⅞; Quicksilver 15⅛; Mariposa 8; preferred 15⅛; Pacific Mail 89⅞; Boston Water, 15⅛; Wells' Express 22⅛; Adams 59; American 42; United States, 71⅛; New York Central, 199⅞; Harlem, 143⅛; Hudson, 169⅞; Reading, 94⅛; Erie 28⅛; Michigan Central, 132⅛; Michigan Southern, 107; Illinois 143⅛; Pittsburgh, 109; Northwestern, 82; do preferred, 95⅞; Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis, 75; Rock Island, 118⅛; St. Paul, 77⅛; do preferred, 87⅛; Wabash, 73⅛; Fort Wayne, 154; Terre Haute 34⅛; do preferred, 58; Alton, 159; do preferred, 160; Ohio and Mississippi, 32⅛; St. Joseph, 118⅛.

Coin disbursements $697,370. Treasury receipts, $2,063,720; payments, $5,087,385; balance, $94,136,114.

The steamer for Hamburg to-morrow will take a quarter of a million specie.

MINING SHARES.

Coppers at Boston—Calumet 50; Copper Falls 7; Hecla 80; Hancock 2; Minnesota 21, Quincy 25.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, July 12, 1869.

MONEY—In fair demand. Exchange quiet, selling at ⅛ premium.

FREIGHTS—Dull, but vessel owners firm; engagements at 8¾c for wheat to Kingston; also engagements on private terms for corn to Buffalo.

FLOUR—Market dull owing to the decline in wheat; sales at $4 65@5 for spring superfine, and $5 12½@6 25 for spring extra.

WHEAT—Active, the demand being almost exclusively speculative; owing to New York advices against the interest of holders, the market declined 2@2¼c; sales of No 1 spring at $1 29@1 31, and of No 2 at $1 27@1 28½, closing at the latter figure; in options No 2 sold pretty extensively at $1 26@1 28, seller July, and $1 26 seller August; after change the market was firmer but unsettled; sales of No 2 at $1 29¾@1 30.

CORN—Quiet and prices lower; No. 1 sold in a quiet way at 82c; No. 2 at 76¼@78c, closing at 77c; in options there were sales of No. 2 at 77c seller last half of July; 78¼@77c seller July; 77¼@78¼c buyer July, and 77¼@78c seller August.

OATS—Dull and lower closing quiet at 65½@66c for No 2.

RYE—Quiet and unsettled; sales at $1 05@1 07 for No. 1, closing with sellers at the inside figure.

BARLEY—No. 2 scarce and entirely nominal; one small sale at $1 55.

HIGHWINES—Firmer and active at an advance of 1@2c ℔ gal; sales at 97½@98c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet but holders firm. Mess pork steady at $33. Lard stronger at 18¾@18⅞c. Shoulders firmer, with buyers at 12⅞c, and sweet pickled hams 16¾@17c.

CATTLE—Opened dull but fairly active; at the close prices were 10@25c lower; sales at $4 87½@5 65 for cows and light steers for city consumption; $6 75@7 30 for good to choice; $7 80 for extra choice shipping lots.

HOGS—Reasonably active and a shade firmer at $8 55@8 65 for fair to good; $8 75@9 for choice.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, July 12.—Ashes—pots quiet and steady at $7 37@7 62; pearls dull. Cotton unchanged; sales 850 bales at 34¼@34½c for uplands. Flour—receipts 5,902 bbls; flour favors buyers; sales 10,800 bbls at $5 20@5 60 for superfine State and western; $6 50@6 90 for extra State; $6 20@6 90 for do extra western; $7 00@7 25 for white wheat extra; $6 50 for round hoop Ohio; $7 00@7 50 for extra St. Louis; $8 00@10 50 for good to choice do, closing heavy; included in the sales were 6,800 bbls for export at $6 60@6 75 for State and $6 50 for western. California quiet; sales 250 bbls at $6 40@9 00; Oregon quiet at $8 10@9 50. Rye flour firm; sales 300 bbls at $4 10@6 40. Corn meal in moderate request; sales 200 bbls at $4 60 for Jersey; $4 70 for western. Whisky in fair request; sales 150 bbls western at $1 03½@1 04 free. Receipts of wheat 320,308 bush; wheat heavy and 2@3c lower; sales 12,000 bush at $1 47@1 48 for No 2 spring; $1 55 for No 1 do; $1 50@1 53½ for Nos 1 and 2 do mixed; $1 50 for winter western; $1 62½ for amber Michigan; $1 45 for soft No 2 Chicago spring; $1 70 for white California. Rye steady; sales 2,000 bush at $1 27 for western; $1 28 for State. Barley and barley malt dull and nominal. Receipts of corn 16,557 bush; corn heavy and 1@2c lower, sales 5,300 bush at 73@74c for new mixed western via canal; 91@95c via railroad; 66c for small lot choice do, closing heavy and about 1@2c below the extreme quotations. Receipts of oats 41,000 bush; oats without decided change; sales of 48,000 bush at 82@83c for western afloat. Stock of grain in warehouse July 12th—Wheat 543,614 bush, including 391,610 bush California; corn 544,113 bush, oats 64,007 bush, rye 66,379 bush, barley 2,875 bush, malt 89,295 bush, peas 27,051 bush. Rice dull. Coffee quiet. Sugar firm and in good demand; sales of 1,000 hhds Cuba at 11¾@11⅞c; 1,500 boxes Havana on private terms. Molasses dull and unsettled. Petroleum quiet at 17c for crude, and 32@32¼c for refined. Hops quiet and steady at 8@15c for American. Linseed oil quiet at $1 00@1 01. Turpentine firm at 44@45c. Pork firm; sales 425 bbls at $32 12@32 37 for new mess; $31 75 for old; $26@27 for prime; $28 25@29 for prime mess. Beef active and steady; sales 1,400 bbls at $8@16 for new plain mess, and $12@18 for new extra mess. Tierce beef nominal at $20@25 for prime mess, and $25@30 for India mess. Beef hams steady; sales 200 bbls at $20@31. Cut meats quiet and heavy; sales 160 pkgs at 13½@14c for shoulders and 16@16½c for hams. Middles steady. Lard quiet and steady; sales 375 tcs at 16⅝@19⅛c for steam, and 19⅛@20c for kettle rendered. Butter steady at 16@32c for Ohio, and 20@36c for State. Cheese dull at 10@15½c. Freights to Liverpool scarcely so firm; engagements for 80,000 bush wheat at 8d per sail, and 9d@9½d per steam.

LATEST, 5 P. M.—Flour dull and a trifle lower, with speculative holders rather more disposed to realize. Wheat rather more steady, with a better export demand for spring. Rye quiet and nominal at $1 26@1 28 for western. Oats quiet at 82c for western afloat. Corn dull and heavy at 89@93c for sound mixed western via canal and railroad. Pork quiet and without decided change at $32 25@32 35 for mess. Beef steady with a moderate demand. Cut meats steady and in fair demand. Bacon quiet and nominal. Lard quiet at 16⅝@19⅛c for fair to prime steam. Eggs quiet and unchanged.

New York Cattle Market.

NEW YORK July 12.—Beeves plenty, 8,266 on sale to-day, completing 8,818 for the week. Trade was less lively and a few remnants are unsold to-night. Prices declined ½c, but the quality of the stock is not good. Nearly all the cattle at Communipaw were sold; 175 Illinois cattle by one shipper averaged about 6¾ cwt and brought 14@16c; two cars fine 9 cwt Ohio grades averaged 16c; a drove of 100 Texans 6¾ cwt brought 12½c; thin stock sold slowly. None of the cattle men are paying for inspecting their droves; they will combine to contest the Jersey law if necessary.

Sheep were abundant, counting up 27,970 for the week, with 8,450 to-day. They are not selling and thin lots have a downward tendency, besides being very hard to sell. Some poor sheep were offered at $2 each, while sales have been made at $1 50 ℔ head. A car of 80-lbs Ohio sheep brought 4c; another car same weight 5½c; a lot poor 75-lbs 4⅜c; some 90-lbs State sheep 6⅝c; a lot 50-lbs State lambs brought 10c; some of 41-lbs 9c; a car Canada 56-lbs 10½c, with a car fat 51-lbs Jerseys 11½c.

Hogs scarce under the manipulations of the ring; only 12,820 arrived for the week, 4,560 to-day. Operators keep them at 12c, dressed, when more might be obtained. The ring are trying to control the Chicago market as well as this. Outsiders must sell to this ring at their terms, for they control the slaughtering houses so no one else can kill here.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, July 12.—Flour dull but unchanged; family $6 00@6 25. Wheat dull; red $1 35@1 40. Corn unchanged and in demand; ear 75@77c. Oats scarce and firm at 72@75c. Rye dull at $1 15. Barley dull and lower; new $1 10. Cotton unchanged; middling 33c. Tobacco firm and in good demand at full prices. Whisky higher, closing at 98c@$1 00; not much offering. Provisions quiet but firm; mess pork held at $33 00, but not much in demand, and $32 50 is the rate offered. Bulk meats firmer; shoulders 12¾@13c; sides 15¾c. Bacon 14, 17¾ and 18c; demand quite light. Lard held at 19c, but 100 tierces sold at 18¾c. Butter firmer at 23@25c. Eggs 17@18c. Cheese dull at 13@16c. Linseed oil dull at $1 01@1 01½. Lard oil dull at $1 37@1 40. Petroleum 27@30c for refined. Sugar in good demand and market firmer; sales 260 hhds New Orleans at 13½@15½c. Coffee steady at 21@26c. Gold 136⅛ buying. Money easier at 8@10 ℔ cent. Exchange firmer at par buying.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, July 12.—Tobacco—Most of the stock has been withdrawn from the market, prices not being satisfactory; sales very small at unchanged prices. Cotton—Nothing doing; middling would bring 32@32½c. Hemp—Large sales of undressed on Kentucky account at $125@140; fancy dressed $250. Flour—Low grades are still active, but other qualities are dull and unchanged; supers sold at $5 25@5 75; X $5 87½@6 25; XX $6 25@7 00; XXX to fancy $7 00@10 50. Wheat firm and unchanged; choice No. 2 sold at $1 20@1 22; No. 1 at $1 25; good to strictly prime new red $1 30@1 35; choice old and new do. $1 40; fancy new red and choice old and new white $1 50. Corn is firm and held higher, but moves slowly at Saturday's advance; mixed in new gunnies 90@91c; choice yellow 92@94c; choice white 95@97c. Oats firm and higher at 72@76c for mixed white to fancy white. Rye sold at $1 12½. Whisky firm and buoyant at $1 00. Groceries steady; more doing, but prices unchanged; Rio coffee, fair to prime 21½@24½c; choice 25@25½c; Louisiana sugar, fair to prime 12½@14c; choice 14¾@14¾c; plantation molasses 65@80c. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Pork—jobbing and order sales at $33 25. Bacon—jobbing and order lots at 14@14½c for shoulders; 18@18½c for clear sides; 21c for sugar cured hams; the stock of dry salt and smoked meat in this market is reported to be 5,500,000 lbs sides; 3,000,000 lbs shoulders; 750,000 lbs hams, and 1,000 bbls pork. Lard declined to 18c for prime kettle. Cattle quiet and unchanged at 3½@6½c. Hogs firm and in demand at 8@9½c.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, July 12.—Flour firm and in fair demand; northwestern extra family $6 25@7, Ohio do $7@8; Pennsylvania do $6@6 75; fancy $9@10 75. Wheat held firmly; old red $1 45@1 50; new Delaware and Maryland $1 55@1 62. Rye $1 33. Corn advancing; yellow $1 05@1 10; mixed western 98c@$1 03. Oats in good demand; western 78@80c. Provisions inactive; mess pork $33. Lard 19½c. Whisky 95c@$1 05.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

PHILADELPHIA, July 12.—Beef cattle moderately active and prices without change; sales 1,600 head at 9@9¾c for extra Pennsylvania and western steers; 7@8½c for fair to good; 5@6½c ℔ lb, gross, for common. Sheep dull; sales 9,000 head at 4½@6c ℔ lb, gross. Hogs lower; sales 2,800 head at $13@13 50 ℔ cwt, net, and a few choice at $13 75.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, July, 12.—The dry goods market is generally inactive yet steady and firm for all descriptions of staple cottons. Heavy woolens are moving slowly at low rates. Repellants are in request and command good prices, say $1 00@1 35 for popular makes.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, July 12.—Flour—City made, $9 for XXX white; $7 75@8 for XX amber; $6 75@7 for XX red winter; $6 for X red winter; $6 00 for XX spring; country made, $7 50@8 25 for XX white; $6 25@7 25 for XX red and amber; $6 25@6 75 for XX spring. Wheat—No. 1 red winter held at $1 40; sales of two cars No. 2 at $1 31. Corn—No. 1 held at 83c. Oats—No. 1 sold at 76c. Rye—Sales of No. 2 at $1 10. Petroleum—Refined, 29@30c for July and August; crude held at $6 35.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, July 12.—Flour dull and nominally 25c lower. Wheat steady at $1 31½ for No 1; $1 29½ for No 2. Oats dull but firm at 68c for No 1. Corn dull and nominal. Rye in good demand at $1 03 for No 1.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, July 12.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat—amber 1@1½c better, at $1 43@1 43½; No. 2 red $1 37½; No. 1 white held at $1 43; white regular offered at $1 40 without buyers. Corn steady and unchanged; No. 1 85c; No. 2 81c. Oats 1c lower and quiet at 71c for Michigan. Rye quiet; no round lots offering. Barley dull and nominal.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, July 12.—Flour firm and quiet; the scarcity of stock restricts business. Wheat weak; receipts large; new red $1 50@1 55. Corn firm; white $1 05; yellow 96@98c. Oats firm at 74@78c. Mess pork quiet at $34. Bacon active and firm; rib sides 18@18¼c; clear rib 18¾@18½c; shoulders 15@15½c; hams 22@22½c. Lard quiet at 19½@20c.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, July 12.—Heavy bagging 22c; light do 16c. Superfine flour $4 25. Grain and groceries unchanged. Leaf tobacco dull; sales 58 hhds at $4 80@18. Provisions quiet; pork $33; bacon clear sides 18½c; clear rib 18c; shoulders 14½c. Highwines 98c.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, July 12.—Wheat—No 1 white dull at $1 64; No 2 do $1 36. Corn scarce at 80@82c. Oats quiet at 70@72c. Mill feed scarce; bran $15; coarse middlings $20; fine do $25.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, July 12.—Cotton quiet and steady at 32½c; receipts 118 bales; exports 59 bales. Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat—New $1 10@1 40. Corn 90c. Oats 80@82c. Hay $24 00@25 00. Bran $22 00. Corn meal $9 25. Pork $34 50. Lard 19½@20½c. Bacon firm; shoulders 14½c; sides 18½c.

For Additional Telegraph Markets See First Page.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Morgantown.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MORGANTOWN, W. VA., July 12, 1869.

River falling, with thirty inches water in the channel. Weather clear; thermometer 83° at 4 P. M. W.

Brownsville.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., July 12, 1869.

River falling, with scant four feet water in the channel. Weather clear. Thermometer 84° at 5 P. M. C.

Greensboro.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENSBORO, July 10, 1869.

River on a stand with about five feet of water. Weather clear. Thermometer 82° at 6 P. M. C.

Oil City.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

OIL CITY, PA., July 12, 1869.

River falling slowly with four and a half feet of water in the channel. Weather clear; thermometer 27° at 6 P. M. F.

Ironton, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

IRONTON, O., July 12, 1869.

Boats passed down to-day: Telegraph at eleven A. M. Passed up: Kenton at 9 P. M. River rising; weather very hot; heavy rains since noon. H.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

Elector	Donaldson	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Chieftain	Phillips	Geneva.
Allena May	Fennekin	Geneva.
Lorena	Shuman	St. Louis.

Departed.

Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Franklin	G. W. Clarke	Geneva.
Chieftain	Phillips	Geneva.
New State	Muhleman	Wheeling.

MONONGAHELA—Seven feet five inches; falling.

THE Monongahela marks last evening indicated seven feet five inches and falling. The weather continues very warm. Business on the landing was not very active. The dull season has fairly begun. Several boats are announced to leave this day.

Our Mountain Correspondence.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The steamboat Colossal, Captain M. A. Cox, left Fort Benton June 24th, at noon, leaving in port Only Chance; Miner and Peninah left with us; met Silver Lake six miles below, on her second trip. June 25th—Met Peter Balen, second trip, ninety miles below; also, the Andrew Ackley; Arkansas at Dauphin Rapids unloading her freight; Ida Stockdale above Muscleshell river, having had one-half her freight put out at Spread Eagle. 26th—Met Columbia and St Johns below Muscleshell; Flirt and Tempest twenty-five miles below. 28th—Met Huntsville at old Fort Charles; Farragut little below Tacony, head of Spread Eagle. 30th—Met Sully above Tobacco Garden; Lacon and Submarine below Knife river, the former digging coal, the latter wooding. July 1st—Met Nick Wall at mouth of Little Missouri. 4th—War Eagle below Little Cheyenne Island. 6th—Ida below Farm Island. 6th—Deer Lodge below White river; Colorado thirty miles above Randall. 7th—Emile La Barge below Ion; Utah thirty miles above Sioux City. Arrived at Sioux City evening of the 7th, and left the following morning, leaving in port Evening Star, Big Horn, Miner, Peninah and Bertha; North Alabama on the ways.

S. ROBERTS CRAIG, Clerk.

THE Pittsburgh, Brownsville and Geneva Packet Company's boats leave daily at 8 A. M. and 5 P. M.

THE fine little steamer Allena May, Captain Flenniken, takes her departure this day for Brownsville and Geneva, at 4 P. M. Passengers and shippers will bear this in mind.

THE fine packet Belle Vernon, Captain J. J. Darragh, is announced for Cairo, St. Louis and St. Paul. This boat is one of the best of her class afloat, and is in charge of gentlemanly and attentive officers. Our young friend Thos. J. Darragh has charge of the office.

THE punctual passenger packet Argosy, Captain G. D. Moore, is announced for Cincinnati and Louisville, this day, positively. This boat has the best of accommodations, and is in the charge of careful and experienced officers. The clerks are Messrs. Bunting and Moore. Don't forget the hour of departure, 4 P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The far-famed packet Glendale, Captain J. M. Hare, takes her departure this day, positively, for Cairo and St. Louis. This boat is A No. 1 in every respect. Passengers who have traveled with Capt. Hare and Clerk Mellon speak in flattering terms of the management of the Glendale.

THE punctual packet Julia No. 2, Captain C. R. Stull, takes her departure this day at 4 P. M. for Wheeling, Marietta and Zanesville. This boat is one of the most popular that comes to this port. She has hosts of friends and deserves them all. Mr. Johnson, who presides in the office, will see that passengers have the best of attention.

CAPT. I. C. VANHOOK, who has been on a visit to his friends for some days, left on the cars this morning to join the Great Republic at St. Louis. This favorite boat arrived at St. Louis yesterday with a fair trip of freight and crowded with passengers. Capt. Vanhook is evidently the right man in the right place, and the Republic is one of the boats you read about.

THE far famed packet Glendale, Capt. J. M. Hare, is announced for St. Louis, Galena, Dubuque and St. Paul. The boat is noted for fine speed, superior accommodations and careful and gentlemanly officers. Passengers who have traveled on this boat speak in flattering terms of her appointments. The first clerk is our old friend Captain James Mellon, an officer who stands at the head of the profession.

SURVEY OF THE OHIO RIVER.—The official survey of the Ohio river, giving the names of the landings and distances from place to place, from Pittsburgh to Cairo, has been printed in a neat and convenient form for reference, and can be had at the counting room of the COMMERCIAL—price ten cents. As this is the only Government survey ever made, it will be found valuable to steamboatmen and others.

WE copy as follows from the Shreveport *Southwestern*: The river has fallen about two inches within the last twenty-four hours. This is a slight check in its downward tendency, and probably about all we will experience from the rise above. Up freights are now landed here at high water card rates—75c@$1 ℔ bbl. Down—Cotton $2 ℔ bale; cattle $5@7 ℔ head. Passage $20. Insurance, on sidewheel boats, up freight, 1½ per cent., and down freight 2 per cent.; on sternwheel boats ½ per cent. more on the above rates.

A ST. LOUIS STEAMBOATMAN ON THE SITUATION.—I consider the steamboat interest as looking quite flattering; there must be an immense business done between St. Louis and New Orleans the ensuing season, and the steamboatmen have but economy to study and practice to insure the business. Wages and fuel are about the same as "before the war;" the general supplies are from fifty to one hundred per cent. higher, hence it is impossible to transport freight at as low a figure, and make steamboat property paying investments; however, with such steamers as we now have in the trade, all we ask is sufficient business, and we will make the rate low enough to secure the trade "our way."

If St. Louis can make the "grain movement" a success, then the *barge* (as well as *propeller system*) must be a success, but I cannot see how either can compete with our Western steamboats in the general business of the district traveled. The "Cooley trade" is creating great excitement along the river; we were visited at every point by many anxious faces, all expecting the first shipment and all eager to "try them on." Send them along; they are much needed. Yours, GILLERADO.

NEW STEAMER LOTUS NO. 3, Capt. D. D. Dannals. The above is the name of one of the handsomest and best adapted Red River packets built at this port, under the superintendence of her commander, Capt. Dannals. The hull was built by Messrs. Lotta & Osborne, of Elizabeth. Length 150 feet, beam 36½ feet, hold 4 feet. The hull is extra fastened and timbered, being a number one job in every respect. The machinery was built by Mr. Jas. Rees—cylinders 15 inches in diameter, with 5½ feet stroke; three boilers 22 feet long 36 inches in diameter, built by Jas. Thorn & Co. The cabin is a neat, handsome and convenient affair, containing many improvements. The staterooms are large, and contain the best of spring matresses. The joiner's work was executed by Messrs. Bunting & Miller. The painting was executed by William Lees, upholstery by Holstman; furniture by Messrs. Hopper & Fulton, cabin outfit by Messrs. Evans, Dallas & Gilmore; bells, brasses, &c., by A. Fulton, Son & Co.; carpets, McCallum & Bro.; blacksmith work by James Kennedy. In a word, the Lotus No. 3 is a complete boat in every respect, her draught of water being twenty inches. In a short trial trip the other day every part of her machinery was found to work to the entire satisfaction of all parties interested. The first clerk is Capt. M. N. Wood, an officer of large experience and pleasing address. The Lotus No. 3 takes her departure this day, for Cairo, Memphis and New Orleans. We congratulate Capt. Daniels on his success.

THE United States Register, or Blue Book, for 1869, published by J. Disturnell, New York, contains a table of the tonnage of the United States, comprising the several districts, June 30, 1867. It gives the total tonnage of the lakes and rivers at 1,099,714. Total tonnage of seaports, 2,857,800. Grand total, 3,957,514. The river steam commerce of the West is thus stated:

Custom Houses.	No. Steamers.	Registered Tonnage.	Capacity in tons.	Value in Dollars.
Cincinnati	150	30,497 16	42,983	$4,134,000
Dubuque	20	3,204 37	5,137	459,500
Evansville	25	3,043 51	5,019	402,600
Galena	20	2,297 77	3,305	435,000
Keokuk	15	1,173 86	2,192	178,500
Louisville	66	14,100 64	25,425	1,994,500
Memphis	60	9,849 62	15,121	1,011,200
Nashville	12	1,183 06	2,156	108,000
New Orleans	80	15,860 07	21,625	1,292,000
Paducah	10	2,100 80	2,893	265,000
Pittsburgh	159	33,598 00	42,471	3,920,800
St. Paul	39	3,088 52	4,973	607,500
St. Louis	210	86,532 34	110,769	8,830,000
Wheeling	44	9,538 11	8,075	918,000
Total	910	216,067 83	292,174	$24,556,600

It will be observed that Cincinnati stands third in the number of steamers and registered tonnage, while St. Louis is first and Pittsburgh second. In carrying capacity and value of steamers, Cincinnati is second, St. Louis first and Pittsburgh third. It will also be observed that the ocean tonnage of the United States exceeds that of the lake and river tonnage by 1,758,083 tons, or being 72 1-10 per cent. of the whole. The registered tonnage of the city of New York is 1,047,364 tons, against 1,099,714 tons for the entire lake and river tonnage, being only 52,350 tons less than the latter. The tonnage of the interior is gaining on the sea going tonnage, but it will be some considerable time before it will exceed or equal it.

IMPORTS BY RAIL.

Pennsylvania Central R. R.—Duquesne Depot.

NOTE.—The following is only the freight received and remaining on the platform of this station up to three o'clock yesterday afternoon:]

J S Dilworth & co, 28 bxs sugar, 5 tcs rice, 13 pkgs groceries; W Miller & co, 123 co do; B L Fahnestock & co, 19 do drugs; R E Sellers & co, 27 pkgs do; G A Kelly, 5 do do; Harris & Ewing, 2 do do; J C Mattern, 3 co do; Schwartz & H, 5 bbls plaster; Armstrong, Bro & co, 86 bales c wood; Carr, McC & co, 17 pkgs d goods; Fleming, A & co, 30 bxs tin, 7 pkgs h ware; Reymer & Bro, 8 pkgs conf'y; Arbuckles & co, 30 bbls sugar, 10 hf chests tea; Bailey, F & co, 16 bath tubs, 1 crate e ware; Carter, McG & co, 16 bxs tea; W Cooper & co, 6 bbls sugar; Ecker & Caskey, 25 bbls plaster; S Ewart & co, 10 bags coffee, 12 qr bbls fish; E Heazelton, 27 bbls syrup; Little & Baird, 5 bbls sugar, 2 cases m tobacco; J H Lippincott, 18 bbls syrup; Park, McC & co, 21 bxs tin, 6 bags guano; J B Sneathen & co, 11 bbls pitch; Shipton & W, 6 tcs rice; Atwell & Lee, 21 bbls sugar; Anderson & Woods, lot old steel; T Anderson, 2 blocks marble; H Barker & Son, 1 bale dry goods; W W Bradshaw, 1 basket; J Dunlap, 8 casks h ware; Fulton & H, 2 desks; D Gregg & co, 2 pkgs mdse; Gregg, Son & co, 50 bxs boots and shoes; Graff, H & co, 10 bbls soapstone; C G Hussey & co 1 bbl h ware; Head & M, 10 bbls, 10 qr do fish; Jones & L, 4 bxs shoes; S Lindsay, Jr, 10 bdls brooms; McKee & Bro, 1 wagon cushion; Mitchell, S & co, 1 keg iron nuts; C P Markle & co, 1 bx h ware; G W McClure, 8 flour buckets; McElroy, D & co, 2 bales muslin; Means & C, 21 bbls sugar; Pittsburgh Forge and Iron co, 1 bx h ware; Watt, Lang & co 40 bbls sugar; Van Gorder & S, 15 bbls cabbage, 30 do potatoes; Schmidt & Friday, 5 bbls syrup; S Seibert, 2 casks b liquor; B C & J H Sawyer, 2 casks potash; W J Steel & Bro, 15 bbls potatoes; W & D Rinehart, 2 bxs lic paste; Fort Pitt Iron and Steel Works, 2 casks crucibles; R Robinson, 12 hf bbls fish; W H Sargent, 10 bbls potatoes, 10 do cabbage; Seghmeyer & Voscamp, 6 bbls molasses; Totten & R, 1 keg lead; Bruggeman & O'B, 80 bbls potatoes; Brown & G, 14 bxs tin; A & D H Chambers, 31 bxs clay.

For Allegheny City.

F Adler, 2 bales manilla; Boggs, B & B, 1 bale dry goods; G F Comly, 11 pkgs fish; Clark & Bro, 12 hf bbls do; J Forrest, 3 bxs tea; J Godfrey, 2 pkgs h ware; Heckleman & co, 3 bbls corks; Renter & W, 1 case l tobacco; W Semple, 6 bxs, 1 bale dry goods; H P Schwartz & co, 1 bx drugs; W J Snodgrass, 1 bbl alcohol; F & C Maginn, 1 bx conf'y; Anchor Cotton Mills, 2 bxs machinery; J Kohen, 7 bbls sugar; Beymer, B & co, 20 bbls oil; C Reiss, 22 pkgs groceries.

For Birmingham.

A Nusser, 21 bbls sugar; J Rupp, 1 bale dry goods; S Grove & Son, 1 do do; C Shultz, 1 bx books.

For South Pittsburgh.

M & R Walsh, 5 bxs tea.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R.—P. R. R. Lessee.

Christy & Benham, 18 sks, 1 crate, 3 pkgs rags; Lewis, B & D, 3 bdls iron; Pittsburgh Paper co, 19 sks rags; J Beggs & co, 1 cask e ware; R W Conway, 60 sks flour; F Sellers & co, 25 tcs hams; F W Bostwick, 2 seperators; McWhinney & co, 85 bdls spokes, 1 do yokes; W Little, 29 bxs jars; Jas Irwin & co, 48 e carboys; Voigt, Mahood & co, 2 bbls eggs, 1 bx hams; B L Fahnestock & co, 5 bbls alcohol; J Schoonmaker & Son, 1 bx mdse; Hartley & McKee, 100 g hides; E H Myers & co, 5 tcs c beet; W Sumner & co 25 sewing machines; S Hare & Son, 2 reapers; Fahnestock, H & S, 2[illegible] pigs lead; H Rea, Jr, 93 sks rye, 25 do oats; Coleman, R & co, 10 carriage springs; Carter, McGrew & co, 1 bx hams; S P Shriver & co, 1 do bacon; Hoeveler, K & co, 35 sks bones; Wilson & Son, 10 bxs cheese; Haworth & D, 40 do do; J Hinchliffe, 1 car stone; Trinity Church, 1 do; Keil & R, 158 bags rye; Adams & Bro, 1 car staves, 100 e oil bbls; Culp & S, 100 bbls flour; S Lindsay, Jr & co, 100 do do; J Bonner, 96 do do; T C Jenkins & Bro, 200 do do, 800 sks do.

Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R.

Bruggeman & O'Brien, 17 sks rye; McCullough, S & co, 18 sks rags; W E Schmertz & co, 3 cases boots; Arbuckles & co, 26 bxs cheese; Haworth & D, 1 bbl molasses; W H Daugherty, 2 tcs hams, 1 hhd shoulders; Davis, Chambers & co, 1 keg lead; J A Graff, 2 tubs cheese; J Spear, 50 bbls oil; Seward & Emerson, 2 bbls b dust; Strong & Metzel 15 bbls rosin; A W Smith, 1 bx f soap; Pretzfield & Bro, 6 bzs, 8 kegs tobacco; Park Bros & co, 8 casks f wire.

Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis R. R.

J Grier & co, 2 bxs tobacco 7 hf bbls do, 22 caddies do; Wm Flaccus & Son, 2 beef hides, 1 bale s do, 1 hf bbl tallow; Meaner & Harper, 1 sk wool, 30 bbls flour; Little & Baird, 1 hhd sugar; Lindsay, S & E, 1 bdl rakes; M DeLange, 1 do s hides; D R Herron, 2 cars e corn; J L Finch & co, 25 bbls whisky; Dalzell & T, 2 casks bacon, 5 tcs beef; Watt, Lang & co, 10 do hams; J Grier & co, 2 hhds tobacco; Martin Heyl, 2 do do; W L Jones, 15 buts e tobacco, 16 cads do; J H Parker, 10 tcs hams, 10 do lard; J Evert & co, 50 bbls whisky; J Megraw, 1 case c tobacco; Dierker & Speck, 10 bbls whisky; E H Myers & co, 1 do lard oil; F J Blackmore 16 cads tobacco; W B Hays & Son, 1 tc sausage; J Gardner, 100 bbls flour; M P Adams & Bro, 2 cars staves; Littell & Mechling, 50 bbls highwines; J Kober, 1 car staves; W Hastings, 1 do do; S Lindsay, Jr, & co, 30 bbls flour; H Wattau, 100 do do.

Oil Receipts Per A. V. R. R.

Lockhart, Frew & co, 90 carboys acid; Empire Refinery, 80 bbls crude oil; Ardesco Refinery, 480 do do; Holdship & co, 320 do do; R T Leech, 240 do do; Tack Bros, 480 do do; Fisher Bros, 480 do do; E Fawcett, 480 do do.

Freight Receipts.

Henderson & co, 1 car stone; Shoenberger, Blair & co, 7 do limestone; Voigt, Mahood & co, 1 bbl eggs; Head & M, 1 hf bbl do; D L Reynolds, 2 cars lime; McCullough, Smith & co, 10 bags rags, 1 crate do; W H Kirkpatrick, 1 bx cheese, 1 sk rags; Reymer & Bro, 2 bbls bottles; Robb & Herron, 1 car grain; J L Blanchard, 2 bxs butter; Lyon, Shorb & co, 1 bx h ware; Harrison Bros, 33 sks oats; Keil & Ritchart, 27 sks oats; R Christy, 2 rolls paper; Monongahela House, 4 baskets vegetables, 4 cans cream.

Pittsburgh & Connellsville R. R.

P Vaunter, 32 sks oats; G H Anderson & co, 11 bdls leather; Wm Cooper & co, 20 bdls brooms; Bunte & co, 1 car stone; C P Markle, 124 bdls p paper; C P Markle & co, 64 bdls p paper; Atterbury & co, 1 car clay; Mullins & Maloney, 1 do old scrap; P H Laufman, 1 cook stove, 2 pots, 1 boiler.

Receipts of Pig Metal, Blooms and Ore, for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD P. R. R. LESSEE.

	Cars.		Cars.
Bryan & Caughey, metal	6	Hallman & H, b	4
Nimick & Co, metal	28	Zug & Co, metal	5
Brown & Co, m	1	S Harbaugh & Co, m	6
Pitts, Ft W & C, metal	1		
Total			49

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

J Moorhead, metal	2	H Woodsides, metal	1
McKnight & Co, metal	1	Reese, Graff & Dull, m	2
Total			6

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

Pittsburgh, Brownsville and Geneva Packet Co.

D Wallace, 8 bags bags bags; J W Gray, 4 pkgs h h goods; R Marshall & co, 40 bdls s boards; J L Moorhouse, 1 bx mdse, 1 bbl whisky, 7 sks potatoes, 2 bbls tar, 200 bdls s boards; Arbuckles & co, 2 bbls sugar; Bruggeman & O'Brien, 3 bbls eggs, 3 kegs butter; P Haumm, 8 bbls scraps; J K Lanahan, 4 bbls whisky; Smith, J & C, 1 hf bbl fish; Chess, Smyth & co, 2 cylinders; W J Meek, 7 bags bags.

DRUGGISTS.

FOUTZ'S CATTLE POWDER.

FOUTZ'S CATTLE POWDER.

LYON'S INSECT POWDER,

LIGHTNING FLY KILLER,

DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS,

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

SPEER'S WINE.

FRUIT WAX, FRUIT WAX,

FOR SALE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

BY

W. J. SNODGRASS,

COR. FEDERAL AND LACOCK STREETS,

ALLEGHENY, PA.

BROWN'S GINGER,

Drake's Plantation,
Lyons' Insect Powder,
Hagan's Balm, Lango's Plugs,
Magnolia Water,
Laird's Bloom of Youth,

FOR SALE BY

GEORGE A. KELLY,

WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,

Corner Wood street and Second avenue.

CLOTHING.

Large Stock of Clothing FOR SALE.

A LARGE STOCK OF CLOTHING (about $16.00 worth), and a large assortment of

HATS, CAPS AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

Just received from the East, is offered for sale ch at the Store of

JOHN F. WALTERS,

On the North side of Carson, between Joseph John streets, East Birmingham.

H. OPPENHEIMER & CO.,

No. 80 WOOD STREET,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

HAVE A LARGE AND CHOICE STOCK OF

French, Scotch and English

SUITINGS,

WITH A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

FRENCH CASSIMERES,

FOR PANTS.

A FULL LINE OF

Gent's Furnishing Goods,

AND

FANCY COLORED SHIRTS,

tf JUST RECEIVED.

GLASS MANUFACTURERS.

WM. HOLMES.... JAMES IRWIN.

JAMES IRWIN & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

OIL OF VITRIOL and AQUA AMMONIA.

Office, No. 15 MARKET STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

ESTABLISHED 1830.

GLASS. GLASS.

PHŒNIX, SLIGO, PITTSBURGH AND EMPIRE GLASS WORKS.

WM. M'CULLY & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

WINDOW GLASS AND DRUGGISTS' GLASS WARE.

Also, WINE, PORTER AND MINERAL WATER Office, 18 and 20 WOOD ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.

P. S.—We make a specialty of the Manufacture of FRUIT JARS, making the Cork, Tin Top, and the most desirable Self-Sealers in the market.

TRADE MARK

Dithridge's

FIRE-PROOF

LAMP

CHIMNEYS.

REMOVAL.

H. HIGBY & CO.,

HAVE REMOVED THEIR STOCK OF

CHINA, GLASS AND QUEENSWARE,

From No. 22 WOOD ST., to the spacious Warehouse

No. 189 LIBERTY STREET,

A few doors above Sixth street, (late St. Clair street), where they will be pleased to show their old friends and the public the elegant Stock of NEW GOODS just now opening.

ATTENTION, SPORTSMEN.—WM. CRAIG, formerly of 50 Wayne, has opened a new establishment at No. 56 FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY, where he will carry on the GUNSMITHING in all its branches, and also keep constantly on hand a large assortment of GUNS, PISTOLS, CARTRIDGES, AMMUNITION, &c., of every description. He will be happy to wait on his former patrons. Give him a call, at No. 56 FEDERAL STREET Allegheny.

RIVER PACKETS.

BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PITTSBURGH, BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA PACKET CO.

LEAVES DAILY, 8 A. M, 5 P. M.

For all Points on the Monongahela River

STEAMER ELECTOR....CAPT. P. DONALDSON.
STEAMER CHIEFTAIN....CAPT. ROBT. PHILLIPS.
STEAMER E. BENNETT....CAPT. G. W. CLARKE.

For further particulars, inquire on Wharfboat, foot of Grant street, Pittsburgh.

N. B.—No Commission charged on Eastern Freights.

JOHN L. MOORHOUSE, Agent.

INDEPENDENT LINE.

Pittsburgh, Brownsville and Geneva Packet.

THE STEAMER ALLENA MAY, E. A. FLENNIKEN, Master, leaves Pittsburgh EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M., for all points on the Monongahela river. Returning, leaves Geneva MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

For further particulars inquire on the new Wharfboat, foot of Grant street, Pittsburgh.

WM. McELROY & CO., Agents.

PORTSMOUTH AND CINCINNATI.

For Wheeling, Marietta, Parkersburg, Big Sandy, Ironton and Portsmouth.

Leaves Pittsburgh EVERY FRIDAY, 4 P. M.
Leaves Portsmouth EVERY MONDAY, 10 A. M.

THE FINE PASSENGER Steamer KENTON, W. H. KERR, Commander, WM. ANDERSON, Clerk, will leave as announced above.

For Freight or Passage apply on board, or to JOHN FLACK, Agent.

PARKERSBURG.

Wheeling, Marietta and Parkersburg.

LEAVES MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS, 11 A. M.

THE FINE STEAMER

NEW STATE,

C. MUHLEMAN....Commander.

Will leave as announced above,

Freights and Passage at Reduced Rates.

For Freight or Passage apply on board or to GHRIEST, SWANEY & CO., Agents.

For Parkersburg.

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, 11 A. M.

THE SPLENDID PASSENGER Steamer PETROLIA, Capt. J. B. NIPP, will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, or BARNES & COLLINS, Agents.

MUSKINGUM RIVER PACKET LINE.

For Wheeling, Marietta and Zanesville.

Leaves Pittsburgh EVERY TUESDAY, 4 P. M.
Leaves Zanesville EVERY FRIDAY, 8 A. M.

THE NEW AND SPLENDID Passenger Steamer JULIA No. 2, Captain C. R. STULL, will leave as announced above.

For Freight or Passage apply on board, or to CHARLES BARNES, Agent.

LOUISVILLE.

For Cincinnati and Louisville.

TUESDAY, 13th inst.—5 P. M.

THE FLEET AND ELEGANT Steamer ARGOSY, Captain GEO. D. MOORE, will leave for the above and intermediate ports as announced above.

For Freight or Passage apply on Board, or to JAMES COLLINS, Agent.

ST. PAUL.

For St. Louis, Galena, Dubuque and St. Paul.

WEDNESDAY, July 14—4 P. M.

THE FIRST-CLASS PASSENGER Steamer BELLE VERNON, J. J. DARRAGH, commander, will leave as announced above.

For Freight or Passage apply on Board or to FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

For St. Louis, Galena, Dubuque and St. Paul, Direct.

THIS DAY—12 M.

THE NEW AND ELEGANT PASSENGER PACKET

GLENDALE,

JOHN M. HARE....Master.

Will leave as announced above.

For Freight or Passage apply on Board, or to

FLACK & COLLINGWOOD.
CHARLES BARNES, Agent.

NEW ORLEANS.

For Memphis and New Orleans.

TUESDAY, July 13—12 M.

THE NEW LIGHT DRAUGHT Steamer, LOTUS No. 3, DANNALS, Commander, will leave as announced above.

This Boat being built expressly for the Red River Trade, will positively go through without reshipping, and will give through receipts to Mobile and Galveston, and all points on the Alabama river.

For Freight or Passage apply on Board or to FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, GHRIEST, SWANEY & CO., Agents.

J. B. CONWAY & CO.,

STEAMBOAT BAKERY.

Manufacturers of PILOT BREAD, CRACKERS, &c. Also, Dealers in the Best Brands ST. LOUIS FAMILY FLOUR.

Special attention paid to Steamboat Orders. No. 7 MARKET STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

STEAMSHIPS.

STEAM BETWEEN

New York, Queenstown,

AND

LIVERPOOL.

MANHATTAN, IDAHO,
MINNESOTA, NEBRASKA,
COLORADO, NEVADA.

SAILING FROM NEW YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.

Cabin Passage, $80 Gold.

Steerage Passage from New York $30, to New York at Lowest Rates, payable in Currency.

Passage from and to Paris, Hamburg, Rotterdam and Antwerp, at equally low rates. Remittances to Great Britain, Ireland and all parts of Germany.

Apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, New York, or

THOMAS H. RATTIGAN,

47 Smithfield street,

Between Third and Fourth avenue.

THE LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN—INMAN LINE OF MAIL STEAMERS, SAILING FROM NEW YORK EVERY SATURDAY AND ALTERNATE TUESDAYS.

Rates of Passage by the Saturday Steamer:

First Cabin, Payable in Gold.		Steerage, Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool or Queenstown	100 00	Liverpool or Queenstown	$35 00

Passage by the Tuesday Steamer, via Halifax.

Liverpool or Queenstown	$80 00	Liverpool or Queenstown	$30 00
Halifax	20 00	Halifax	15 00
St. John's, N. F., by branch Steamer	45 00	St. John's, N. F., by branch Steamer	30 00

Tickets sold to and from England, Ireland and the Continent at moderate rates. Excursion Tickets at reduced rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, New York, or WM. BINGHAM, JR., No. 143 Smithfield street, near Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh.

Where plans of the Cabins may be seen and Berths secured. Send for Circular.

CHARLESTON, S. C.

The South and Southwest

FAST FREIGHT LINE.

Every Thursday,

THE STEAMSHIPS

PROMETHEUS,

CAPTAIN GRAY,

J. W. EVERMAN,

CAPTAIN VANCE,

Form a Regular Weekly Line, leaving PHILADELPHIA on THURSDAYS of each week.

Through Bills of Lading given in connection with S. C. R. R. to points in the South and Southwest. Insurance at Lowest Rates. Rates of Freight as low as by any other route. All Goods forwarded free of Commission. For Freight apply to

E. A. SOUDER & CO.,

tf Dock Street Wharf, Philadelphia.

MARVIN'S

PATENT

Alum and Dry Plaster

FIRE PROOF

SAFES

Are most desirable for Quality, Finish and Price.

MARVIN'S

MARVIN'S SPHERICAL BURGLAR SAFE

Spherical Burglar

SAFES

Cannot be Sledged!
Cannot be Wedged!
Cannot be Drilled!

BANK VAULTS,
VAULT DOORS,
EXPRESS BOXES,
FAMILY PLATE SAFES,
COMBINATION LOCKS.

Please send for a Catalogue to

MARVIN & CO.,

(Oldest Safe Manufacturers),

Principal Warehouses
265 Broadway, New York.
721 Chestnut St., Phila.
108 Bank St., Cleveland, O.

And for Sale by our Agents in the Principal Cities throughout the United States.

For sale by S. S. MARVIN,
91 LIBERTY ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.

WHEAT, RYE AND CORN,

IN STORE AND TO ARRIVE,

FOR SALE BY

D. WALLACE, 358 Liberty Street.

RAILROADS.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY, PAN HANDLE ROUTE.

On and after MONDAY, April 26th, 1869, trains will depart from and arrive at Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows:

THROUGH TRAINS.

	Departs.	Arrives.
Mail	2:08 a m	12:13 p m
Fast Line	9:43 a m	7:13 p m
Express	2:33 p m	4:33 a m

ACCOMMODATION TRAINS.

	Departs.	Arrives.
Mixed Accomod'n	5:33 a m	6:58 p m
M'Donald Accommod'n	11:43 a m	8:18 a m
Steubenville Accomod'n	3:58 p m	9:33 a m
M'Donald Accommod'n	5:18 p m	3:18 p m
Sunday Church Train	12:58 p m	9:58 a m

The 2:33 p m train will leave daily. The 12:13 p m train will arrive daily. All other trains will run daily, Sundays excepted.

The 9:43 a m train makes close connections at Newark for Zanesville.

S. F. SCULL, General Ticket Agent, Columbus, O.

W. W. CARD, Supt., Dennison, Ohio.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

THE ONLY DIRECT ROUTE TO THE OIL REGIONS WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.

On and after MONDAY, June 14 1869, two through Trains daily (except Sunday), will leave Pittsburgh Depot, corner Eleventh and Pike streets, for Franklin, Oil City, Buffalo, and all points in the Oil Regions.

Leave Pittsburgh.		Arrive at Pittsburgh.	
Day Express	8:00 a m	Day Express	5:15 p m
Night Express	7:30 p m	Night Express	6:30 a m
Bracy's B'd Ac	3:05 p m	Brady's B'd Ac	10:15 a m
Freeport Acc'n	9:40 a m	1st Soda Works	7:40 a m
2d Soda Works Accom'n	6:30 p m	Freeport Acc'n	6:15 p m
1st Hulton Ac	6:45 a m	1st Hulton	8:50 a m
2d Hulton Ac	12:00 m	2d Hulton	2:00 p m
3d Hulton Ac	11:00 p m	3d Hulton	1:05 a m
Arnold's Ac	5:00 p m	Arnold's Ac	7:40 p m

Church Train to and from Soda Works, (Sundays) leaves 1:10 p m; arrives 9:50 a m.

Express Trains stop only at principal points. Accommodation Trains stop at all stations.

J. J. LAWRENCE, Gen'l. Supt.

THOS. M. KING, Asst. Supt.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY, AND CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

From April 26th, 1869, Trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, north side, Pittsburgh, City Time, as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Chicago Ex	2:08 a m	Chicago Ex	1:58 a m
Erie & Ygn Ex	7:28 a m	Chicago Ex	12:03 p m
Cl. & Whg Mail	6:13 a m	Wheeling Ex	10:48 a m
Chicago Mail	6:58 a m	St. Lou's Ex	7:08 p m
Chicago Ex	9:43 a m	Cin. Ex & Mail	[illegible]
[illegible]	2:08 p m	[illegible]	3:05 p m
Chicago Ex	2:23 p m	Cleveland Ex	3:53 p m
W'lle& Erie Ex	4:38 p m	Erie & Ygn Ex	5:58 p m
		Cl. & Whg Ex	6:53 p m
Depart from Allegheny.		Arrive in Allegheny.	
Beaver FallsAc	8:58 a m	Leetsdale Ac	6:58 a m
Leetsdale Ac	10:03 a m	Beaver FallsAc	8:28 a m
Leetsdale Ac	11:58 a m	New Castle Ac	10:23 a m
Rochester Ac	1:28 p m	Enon Ac	9:13 a m
Enon Ac	3:58 p m	Leetsdale Ac	1:08 p m
Leetsdale Ac	5:13 p m	Beaver FallsAc	2:43 p m
Beaver FallsAc	6:13 p m	Leetsdale Ac	4:33 p m
Leetsdale Ac	10:43 p m	Leetsdale Ac	7:23 p m
Fair Oaks, Sunday Church	1:13 p m	Fair Oaks, Sunday Church	9:58 a m

2:23 p m Chicago Express will leave daily.

12:03 p m Chicago Express arrives daily.

No change of cars between Pittsburgh and Chicago.

Sleeping Cars, without change, to Indianapolis and Chicago.

J. N. McCULLOUGH, General Superintendent.

J. M. KIMBALL, General Ticket Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD —On and after APRIL 25, 1869, Trains arrive at and depart from the Union Depot, corner of Washington and Liberty streets, as follows:

ARRIVE.		DEPART.	
Mail Train	1:25 a m	Day Express	2:15 a m
Fast Line	1:45 a m	Southern Ex	4:50 a m
Wall's No. 1	6:20 a m	Wall's No. 1	6:30 a m
Brinton Ac	7:50 a m	Mail Train	8:15 a m
Wall's No. 2	8:50 a m	Homewood Ac No. 1	10:20 a m
Cincinnati Ex	9:10 a m	Cincinnati Ex*	12:30 a m
Homewood Ac No. 1	1:10 p m	Wall's No. 2	11:51 a m
Johnstown Ac	10:35 a m	Johnstown Ac	3:05 p m
Pittsburgh Ex	1:30 p m	Braddock's Ac	3:40 p m
Phila. Exp	1:50 p m	Phila. Exp	4:20 p m
Wall's No. 3	2:50 p m	Wall's Ac No. 3	4:50 p m
Braddock's Acc	5:50 p m	Wall's Ac No. 4	6:05 p m
Homewood Ac No. 2	9:35 p m	Fast Line*	7:30 p m
Wall's No. 4	7:20 p m	Homewood Ac No. 2	8:20 p m
Way Passenger and Emg't'r'n	10:20 p m	Wall's No. 5	11:00 p m

*These trains make close connections at Harrisburg for Baltimore.

The Church Trains leave Wall's Station every Sunday at 9:05 a. m., reaching Pittsburgh at 10:05 a. m. Returning leaves Pittsburgh at 12:50 p. m., and arrive at Wall's Station at 2:10 p. m.

Cincinnati Express leaves daily. All other Trains daily except Sunday.

For further information apply to W. H. BECKWITH, Agent.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any Risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All baggage exceeding that amount in value, will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS, General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—On and after APRIL 25, 1869, the Passenger Trains on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad will arrive at and depart from the Federal Street Depot, Allegheny City, as follows:

Arrive.		Depart.	
Springdale Ac. No. 1	6:40 a m	Mail	7:00 a m
Freeport Ac. No. 1	8:20 a m	Freeport Ac. No. 1	9:20 a m
Express	10:40 a m	Sharpsburg Ac	11:20 a m
Sharpsburg Ac No. 1	1:20 p m	Express	2:50 p m
Freeport Ac. No. 2	4:00 p m	Springdale Ac. No. 1	3:30 p m
Mall	5:50 p m	Freeport Ac. No. 2	5:20 p m
Springdale Ac No. 2	6:20 p m	Springdale Ac. No. 2	6:30 p m

Above Trains run daily except Sunday.

The Church Train leaves Allegheny Junction every Sunday at 7:40 A. M., reaching Allegheny City at 9:50 A. M. Returning, leaves Allegheny City at 1:20 P. M., and arrives at Allegheny Junction at 3:40 P. M.

Commutation Tickets for sale in packages of twenty, between Allegheny City, Chestnut street, Herr's, Bennett, Pine Creek, Etna and Sharpsburg, and good only on the Trains stopping at Stations specified on Tickets.

The Train leaving Allegheny City at 7:00 A. M. makes direct connections at Freeport with Walker's Line of Stages for Butler, Hannahstown and Saxonburg. Through Tickets, too, may be purchased at the office, No. 3 St. Clair street, near Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh, and at the Depot, Allegheny City.

For further information apply to JAMES LEFFERTS, Agent, Federal Street Depot.

The Western Pennsylvania Railroad will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibilities to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding this amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS, General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

ALLENTOWN ROUTE TO THE EAST.—SHORTEST AND FASTEST LINE between Pittsburgh and New York, via Harrisburg, Reading, Allentown and Easton. NO CHANGE OF CARS BETWEEN PITTSBURGH AND NEW YORK. SLEEPING CARS ON NIGHT TRAINS.

Trains leave Union Depot of Pennsylvania Railroad in Pittsburgh Daily.

Leave		Arrive	
Pittsburgh	12:30 p m	In New York	6:00 a m
Pittsburgh	4:20 p m	In New York	9:45 a m
Pittsburgh	7:30 p m	In New York	11:45 a m
Pittsburgh	2:15 a m	In New York	6:45 p m

Leave New York for Pittsburgh, from Station, Central Railroad, of New Jersey, foot of Liberty street.

Leave		Arrive	
New York	9:00 a m	In Pittsburgh	1:45 a m
New York	5:05 p m	In Pittsburgh	9:10 a m
New York	8:00 p m	In Pittsburgh	1:30 p m

On Sunday leave Pittsburgh at 12:30 p. m. only, and New York at 8 p. m. only.

Baggage checked to all points between Pittsburgh and New York.

H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.

On and after TUESDAY, Nov. 17, 1868, the Trains will leave the Depot, corner Grant and Water streets, as follows:

	DEPART.	ARRIVE.
Mail to and from Uniontown	7:00 a m	6:00 p m
M'Keesport Accommodation	11:00 a m	2:00 p m
Express to and from Uniontown	3:00 p m	10:10 a m
West Newton Accommodat'n	4:30 p m	8:35 a m
Braddock's Accommodation	6:15 p m	7:55 p m
Night Accommodation to McKeesport	10:30 p m	6:45 a m
Sunday Church Train to and from West Newton	1:00 p m	10:00 a m

For Tickets apply to E. M. RAYMOND, Agent, WM. B. STOUT, Supt.

NEWS DEALERS.

W. J. M'KNIGHT & BRO.,

DRUG AND NEWS DEALERS,

MOORHEAD HOUSE.... BROOKVILLE, Pa.

WALL PAPER AND WINDOW GLASS.

A Large and Varied Stock always on hand.

Newspapers, Periodicals and Books, both Foreign and American, furnished at Publisher's Prices.

The PITTSBURGH DAILY COMMERCIAL delivered to subscribers on the arrival of the mail.

W. G. ANDERSON,

FRANKSTOWN ROAD, NEAR THE GREENSBURG TURNPIKE, EAST LIBERTY.

Keeps constantly on hand a Large Assortment of

CIGARS, OF THE VERY BEST BRANDS; TOBACCO, SNUFF, &c.

Also, ALL THE LATE PERIODICALS OF THE DAY.

Orders for THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL received and promptly attended to.

PLUMBERS &C.

ED. BOURNE & BRO.,

45 Market Street,

PRACTICAL PLUMBERS

GAS AND STEAM FITTERS,

AND MANUFACTURERS OF

BOURNES' PATENT LOW-PRESSURE SELF-REGULATING

STEAM HEATING APPARATUS.

Also, SOLE AGENTS FOR J. W. KERR'S PATENT GASOLIER, for Lighting and Ventilating Public Buildings. TThs

PATENT VALVES.

PEET PATENT VALVE.

W CALL THE ATTENTION OF

Engine Builders, Steam Fitters, Oil Refiners, Brewers and others to this Valve.

It has but recently been patented, and is rapidly superceding all other Valves now in use.

CADMAN & CRAWFORD,

AGENTS,

Corner Duquesne Way and Sixth street, late St Clair street.

PITTSBURGH

Electro-Plating Co.

No. 1 SIXTH STREET,

(Late St. Clair) Next Suspension Bridge.

This Company having secured the practical services of PROF. J. J. ALLSISCS, Chemist and Electro-Plater; and having fitted up their establishment with all modern appliances, they are fully prepared to Electro-Plate, with GOLD or SILVER, Britannia Ware, Zinc, Pewter, Brass and all Metallic Substances.

All work will be promptly executed, and while prices will be fair and reasonable, workmanship will be guaranteed to be equal in DURABILITY and FINISH to any done elsewhere.

Special attention given to PLATING and RE-PLATING

Locomotive Head Lights,

R. R. COACH PLATES,

CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS,
DOOR KNOBS AND PLATES,
KNIVES AND FORKS,
WAITERS, URNS,
SPIGOTS,
BELL PULLS,

SPOONS,
TEA POTS,
CHANDELIERS,
SODA FOUNTAINS,
ICE PITCHERS,
CASTORS,
SUGAR BOWLS,
GAS FIXTURES, &c.

RE-POLISHING OF SILVER-WARE and GOLD and SILVER WATCHES.

The trade of Jewelers, Manufacturers, Plumbers, &c., is respectfully solicited. TThs

NOTICE TO THE CHEESE TRADE.

60 cases Young America;
75 boxes English Gloucester, mild;
80 boxes English Cheshire, mild;
50 boxes New York Factory, mild;
30 boxes New York Goshen, mild;

In store and arriving, for sale with full stock of Groceries.

H. RIDDLE, Liberty street.

MANUFACTURERS.

A. BRADLEY & CO.,

NO. 30 WOOD STREET,

Manufacturers of Greatest Variety of

Cook, Parlor and Heating Stoves

TO BE FOUND.

In our assortment will be found all the LATEST PATERNS AND IMPROVEMENS, and the reputation of our Stoves is such that any one in want of a good article should purchase none but those manufactured by us, as they will be found the most durable as well as economical. Would call particular attention to our new

Volcano Stove,

For Churches, Halls and Stores. Over 500 sold in three months. Intended for with or without Casing. All who have used them pronounce them superior to any other and far cheaper.

Send for Catalogue and Price List.

Mackintosh, Hemphill & Co.

FOUNDERS AND MACHINISTS,

Iron City Works,

Corner Pike and O'Hara and Pike and Walnut Streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

MANUFACTURERS OF

BLAST ENGINES;
ROLLING MILL ENGINES;
SAW, GRIST AND PLANING MILL ENGINES;
ROLLING MILL AND OTHER MACHINERY;
CASTINGS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

Prompt attention given to REPAIRS.

MONONGAHELA

IRON WORKS

Lewis, Oliver & Phillips,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Carriage and Tire Bolts,
Thimble Skeins and Pipe Boxes,
Wagon and Skein Bolts,
Coach and Lag Screws,
Square and Hexagon Nuts,
Cast and Wrought Iron Washers,
Machine and Plow Bolts,
Wrought Iron Hinges, Tuyere Irons,
Bridge Bolts and Castings,
Roof and Truss Bolts,
Coal Car Wheels and Axles,
Barge and Coal Car Bolts,
Stove and Car Rods,
R. R. Splice Bars and Bolts.

A full assortment of Standard Sizes kept in Store.

WORKS:

South End of Birmingham Bridge.

WAREHOUSE:

91 and 92 Water Street, Pittsburgh.

Duquesne Works.

COLEMAN, RAHM & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Iron, Nails, Steel,

AXLES AND SPRINGS.

DUQUESNE, X L AND JUNIATA,

Flat Bar, Round and Square Iron,
Band, Hoop, Sheet and Tank Iron,
Boiler Plates and Heads,
Guard Iron, Drag and Dropper Bars,
Flanged Cutter Bars, Cylinder Iron,
T and Flat Rails for Coal Roads,
Crowbars, Wedges and Harrow Teeth,
Spring, Plow and Cultivator Steel,
Steel Wings and Moulds, cut to pattern,
Steel Tires, Steel Shafting, A. B. Steel.

Coach, Buggy and Wagon Springs and Axles. Cut Nails and Spikes.

All Goods First-Class and Warranted

OFFICE AND WORKS:

Sixteenth Street and Allegheny River, and 77 Water Street, Pittsburgh.

AMERICAN

IRON WORKS.

Jones & Laughlins,

PITTSBURGH,

MANUFACTURERS OF

American and Clair Bar, Hoop, Sheet and Plate Iron.

Bridge Iron, Angle and T Iron,
Guard Iron, Coal Screen Iron,
T Rails, 12, 16, 20, 28 and 40 lbs per yard.
Tram Rails, Punched and Countersunk,
Boiler, Bridge and Tank Rivets,
Cut Nails and Spikes,
Ship and Bolt Spikes, Railroad Spikes,
Railroad Fish Bars and Bolts,
Railroad Car Wheels and Axles,
Street Car Wheels and Axles,
Coal-Pit Car Wheels and Axles,
Patent Cold Rolled Shaftings,
Patent Cold Rolled Piston Rods,
Mower and Reaper Bars.

WAREHOUSE AND OFFICE:

120 WATER AND 120 FRONT STREETS,

BRANCH OFFICE:

Nos. 22, 24 and 26 FRONT ST.,

ly CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

FORT PITT

Boiler, Still and Tank Works

Carroll & Snyder

MANUFACTURERS OF

TUBULAR DOUBLE-FLUED FIRE-BOX AND CYLINDER

STEAM BOILERS,

Chimneys,
Britches,
Fire Beds,
Ash Pans,
Steam Pipe,
Salt Pans,
Iron Bridges,

Oil Stills,
Oil Tanks,
Agitators,
Settling Pans,
Condensers,
Prison Doors,
Gasometers,

Steam Boilers.

Office and Works: Corner Second, Third, Short and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh, Penna.

Orders sent to the above address will be promptly attended to.

NATIONAL FOUNDRY

AND

PIPE WORKS,

COR. CARROLL AND SMALLMAN STREETS, Ninth Ward, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WILLIAM SMITH,

MANUFACTURER OF

CAST IRON BOWL PIPE.

For Gas and Water work. My Pipe are all cast vertically in Pits, in Dry Sand, in Twelve Feet Lengths.

Also, a full assortment of General Castings for Gas and Water Works. I would also call the attention of Superintendents of Gas Works to my make of RETORTS.

THOMAS CARLIN & CO.,

Fourth Ward Foundry and Machine Works,

SANDUSKY ST., Allegheny City, Pa., Manufacturers of Steam Engines, Pulleys, Shafting, Grist and Saw Mill Work, Rolling Mill and Machine Castings, Grate Bars, Weights, Wagon Boxes, &c. Build to order and have on hand Engines of all sizes.

J. COCHRAN & BRO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Iron Railings, Vault Doors,
Window Shutters, Prison Cells,
Patent Folding Bedsteads, and
Iron Counter Feet, &c., &c.,

91 SECOND and 86 THIRD STREET, between Wood and Market.

Pittsburgh Flint Glass Works.

ESTABLISHED 1808.

BAKEWELL, PEARS & CO.,

Factory, BINGHAM STREET, Birmingham. Warehouse, 31 and 33 WOOD ST., Pittsburgh.

J. P. PEARS, B. BAKEWELL, Jr.,
B. B. CAMPBELL, J. W. PAUL.

PENNSYLVANIA IRON WORKS.

Everson, Preston & Co.,

Warehouse—No. 165 FIRST STREET, opposite Monongahela House, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Knap Fort Pitt Foundry Co,

OFFICE AND WORKS,

Etna and Twelfth Sts., Pittsburgh, Pa.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Rolling Mill and Blast Machinery,

STEAM ENGINES, RETORTS, IMPROVED NAIL MACHINES, and CASTINGS OF ALL KINDS.

Special attention is called to the

Cameron Direct Acting BLOWING ENGINE,

Manufactured solely by us.

PITTSBURGH FOUNDRY.

A. GARRISON....JOHN H. RICKETSON....WM. HOLMES.

A. GARRISON & CO.,

Successors to Bollman, Garrison & Co.

Founders and Machinists.

MANUFACTURERS OF

CHILLED ROLLS, all Sizes,

Of acknowledged Superior Quality, at the Lowest Current Prices.

FOR IRON, STEEL, BRASS, COPPER, ZINC, SILVER, GOLD, PAPER AND INDIA RUBBER WORK. ALSO,

ROLLING MILL CASTINGS, of every description

Office and Warehouse—209 LIBERTY STREET.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STORE-KEEPERS, at E. RIDLEY'S, in the Jobbing Rooms, up stairs, you will find the Largest Stock of Millinery and Straw Goods in this city, and a collection of bargains not to be found elsewhere. We cut lengths at Piece Prices. Buy and sell for cash. EDWARD RIDLEY, 309, 311, 311½ Grand, and 66, 68, 70 Allen streets, corner store, Fifth Block East from the Bowery, New York City. First and Second Floors—Retail, Third Floor—Wholesale exclusively.

MANUFACTURERS.

DIAMOND

Foundry and Machine Works,

27, 33, 38 and 40 Water Street,

ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

Anderson Maxwell & Porter,

SUCCESSORS TO

Anderson & Bro., and Andersons & Maxwell,

FOUNDERS AND MACHINISTS.

Have on hand and make to order from 10 to 25 horse power PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES for Boring Oil Wells and Saw Mill purposes, AIR ENGINES for Agitating Oil, and all sizes of STEAM ENGINES for Rolling, Grist, Planing and Saw Mills, BRICK PRESSES and PORTABLE SAW MILLS, and all kinds of MACHINERY, HOUSE FRONTS, SASH WEIGHTS and all kinds of MACHINE CASTINGS made to order on short notice.

Prompt attention given to Repairs.

JOHN M. COOPER.... HENRY RIER.

JOHN M. COOPER & CO.,

Bell and Brass Founders.

Brass Castings

MADE PROMPTLY TO ORDER.

MALEABLE AND GREY IRON FITTINGS,

Gas Pipe and Tubing,

THROTTLE, SAFETY AND CHECK VALVES, ALL GLOBE PATTERN.

IRON COCKS.

Brass Work of every description, for Steam, Water and Oil.

MANUFACTURERS OF JOHN M. COOPER'S

Improved Balance-Wheel Steam Pump.

AGENTS FOR

Dreyfus' Patent Oilers, the Best in the Market.

CORNER OF PIKE AND THIRTEENTH STS.

TOTTEN & CO.

Fulton Foundry,

Cor. 24th and Railroad sts., 12th Ward

PITTSBURGH.

Rolling Mill Castings,

Blast Furnace Engines,

PLAIN AND GROOVED

CHILLED ROLLS,

SHEARS AND PUNCHES,

NAIL MACHINES, Ernest's Patterns.

MILLS FOR GRINDING FIRE BRICK, IRON ORE, &c.

IRON HOUSE FRONTS,

AND

WINDOW HEADS

Castings made out of Gun Iron when ordered. Rolls turned.

UNION IRON MILLS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Patent Solid Rolled Wrought Iron Beams,

GIRDERS AND CHANNEL IRON,

BRIDGE IRON,

Hammered and Rolled Railroad Axles (Kloman), Splice Bars, &c. All sizes Merchant Iron.

Lithograph of Sections furnished on application.

Office and Works—BUTLER AND BOUNDRY STREETS, Twelfth Ward, Pittsburgh.

KEYSTONE BRIDGE CO.

BUILDERS OF

IRON AND WOODEN BRIDGES

Wrought Iron Turntables, Roofs, &c.

OFFICES:

Twenty-ninth and Railroad Streets, Pittsburgh,
426 Walnut Street, Philadelphia,
94 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

LYON, SHORB & CO.,

SLIGO IRON WORKS.

Warehouse, 121 Water Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

ATWOOD & M'CAFFREY

Brass Founders,

Iron Pipe Fitters

FOR WATER, STEAM AND OIL.

DEALERS IN

Wrought Iron Pipe, Fittings

BRASS AND IRON GOODS,

Cor. Third Avenue and Liberty Street.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Agents for

A. S. CAMERON & CO.S

STEAM PUMPS,

FOR COAL MINES, OIL REFINERIES, ROLLING MILLS, SUPPLYING BOILERS, &C.

BLOWERS;

For Oil Refineries and Other Purposes.

Call and examine or send for a Circular.

Locomotive and Machine Works

SMITH & PORTER,

BUILDERS OF

Light Locomotives,

AND

STATIONARY ENGINES

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

Specialty—MINING AND SWITCHING LOCOMOTIVES.

Office, Cor. WATER ST. and CHERRY ALLEY.

JOHN PHILLIPS.... JOHN F. CLULEY,
W. H. CLULEY.... S. B. CLULEY.

Phillips & Cluleys,

BRASS FOUNDERS,

Gas and Steam Fitters,

AND MANUFACTURERS OF

PUMPS AND BRASS WORK,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Refineries and Steamboats promptly fitted up.

STEEL MANUFACTURERS.

SHEFFIELD STEEL WORKS.

SINGER, NIMICK & CO.,

Manufacturers of Every Description of

STEEL.

BEST TOOL CAST STEEL,
CAST AND GERMAN PLOW STEEL,
PATENT ROLLED SAW PLATE,
RAILWAY SPRINGS and SPRING STEEL,
ELLIPTIC AND SIDE SPRINGS,
AXLES, STEEL TIRE, &c., &c.

93 WATER AND 100 FIRST STS., PITTSBURGH, PA.

LA BELLE STEEL WORKS.

REITER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF STEEL.

SPRINGS, AXLES AND STEEL TYRE, CUTTER BARS, RAKE TEETH, &c.

Office, Second Floor, No. 95 WATER STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

HUSSEY, WELLS & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF

CAST STEEL.

OFFICE AND WORKS,

Cor. Penn and 17th sts., Ninth Ward,

PITTSBURGH.

PITTSBURGH STEEL WORKS.

ANDERSON & WOODS,

Successors to Anderson, Cook & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

BEST REFINED CAST STEEL,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. ALSO, BEST

Refined German Plow and Spring Steel.

Corner Ross and First Avenue.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

BLACK DIAMOND STEEL WORKS.

PARK, BROTHER & CO

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF

STEEL,

Office and Warehouse corner Thirtieth, Thirty-first and Railroad streets, Pittsburgh.

The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

WESTERN NORMAL SCHOOL.

Adjourned Meeting of the General Committee Yesterday—The Site offered by Mr. James Kelly of Wilkinsburg accepted — Appointment of a Finance Committee.

An adjourned meeting of the General Committee, appointed by the recent County Convention of School Directors, to consider the matter of the establishment of a State Normal School in this locality, and to include the Counties of Allegheny, Beaver and Butler, as provided by an act of Assembly passed at a recent session of the Legislature, was held at a quarter past two o'clock yesterday afternoon, in the office of Prof. Curry's Institute, on Sixth, late St. Clair street.

The Chairman, F. C. Negley, Esq., occupied the chair, and the following members were present: Messrs. Wm. Frew, James Kelly, Moses Chess, Jno. Black, A. T. Douthett, and Jno. H. Ralston.

The Chairman stated that the purpose of the meeting was to hear the report of the sub-Committee, appointed at the last meeting, to examine the various sites offered and to arrange a plan for the procuring of the necessary grounds, &c., for the proposed new school.

In the absence of the Chairman, Mr. Patterson, Mr. Moses Chess stated that although the sub-Committee consisted of thirteen, viz.: Two from Butler, three from Beaver, and five citizens from Allegheny county; the three County Superintendents and the City Superintendent of Pittsburgh, only three of the Committee had met and performed the duty assigned them. As one of the latter he would say that they had examined the site offered by Col. Wm. Espy, in Scott township, consisting of twenty acres, and also four acres adjoining, offered by Capt. J. R. Neel; also the site offered by Mr. James Kelly, consisting of ten acres at Wilkinsburg. He did not think, however, that the meeting should hear the report, as they were only a minority of the Committee.

A motion was then made that the report be received. The motion was carried.

The members of the Committee present then retired, and after an absence of a few moments presented a report as follows: The Committee appointed to inspect the different sites offered for Normal School purposes, would respectfully report that they met according to agreement and proceeded to examine the different pieces of ground offered. First that offered by Col. Wm. Espy and Capt. J. R. Neel, of Scott township, consisting of twenty acres offered as a donation by Col. Wm. Espy, and four acres adjoining by Capt. J. R. Neel, making a total of twenty-four acres; also, the lot offered as a donation by Mr. James Kelly, of Wilkinsburg, and consisting of ten acres, and after a careful inspection of the location of the respective lots, beg leave to say that in view of the eligibility, ease of access, and close proximity of railroad communication, would recommend the acceptance by this Committee of the ten acre lot offered by Mr. James Kelly, of Wilkinsburg.

M. CHESS,
JOHN H. RALSTON, } Committee.
A. T. DOUTHETT,

Mr. Douthett stated that the school buildings, if erected on Mr. Kelly's lot, would be less than thirty-five rods from Brush Station Railroad, and no more eligible site in his estimation could be procured.

The report was accepted.

Mr. Douthett moved that the report be adopted and the site offered by Mr. Kelly be chosen.

Major Frew asked if it was necessary to locate the school outside of the city limits.

Mr. Douthett answered that the Legislature had restricted the size of the lot to ten acres, and as no ten acre lot could be procured in the city, it was fair to presume that a site would have to be secured outside of the city. Mr. Douthett also stated that there were restrictions on the building in reference to the size of the room, hall, &c., all of which the Committee would have to keep in view before choosing a site and determining on the building. When the building was erected the Committee would report to the State Superintendent, and he to the Governor. The building and grounds would then be inspected by a committee appointed by the Governor, and if found to be in accordance with the law, accepted as one of the State Institutions. An appropriation of $20,000 would then be allowed likely.

Mr. Kelly stated that there was a four-acre lot intervening between the proposed site and the city limits.

Mr. Douthett's motion was then carried, Mr. Kelly's lot being the site chosen.

The Chairman stated that the next business in order would be the appointment of a Committee on Finance.

Major Frew here tendered his resignation as a member of the Committee, saying that a press of business prevented him from giving the matter under advisement the attention it properly required. He suggested that the name of Mr. Alex. Gordon be substituted for his.

On motion of Mr. Douthett, Mr. Gordon was added to the General Committee, but the committee refused to accept Mr. Frew's resignation.

Mr. Ralston moved that a committee of three on Finance be appointed, with instructions to make arrangements for the collection of the necessary funds, and that they be empowered to appoint persons to collect in each township and district.

Mr. Douthett moved an amendment that the committee consist of three from Allegheny and one each from Beaver and Butler counties. The amendment was carried.

Messrs. Moses Chess, F. C. Negley and James B. Lyon, Esqs., were appointed as said committee with power to substitute the names of others in case of any member declining to serve.

Mr. Curry suggested that a temporary organization of Directors be effected before funds are solicited.

The Chairman stated that when subscriptions to the amount of $50,000 were raised, the stockholders could then meet and organize, elect their Directors, &c. Mr. Kelly would not deed the property until subscriptions to that amount were raised.

Mr. Kelly moved that Mr. Fields, County Superintendent of Beaver, and Mr. Glenn, County Superintendent of Butler, be considered members of the General Finance Committee, with power to appoint persons in their respective districts to solicit funds for the School. Carried.

Considerable discussion then ensued in reference to the value of the shares. It was finally decided to have none less than $25. The method of proceeding in the collection of funds was also canvassed, but finally referred to the Finance Committee for their consideration.

The meeting then adjourned. The lot donated by Mr. Kelly is worth about $40,000, and we think the committee acted in a judicious manner in selecting it from the various sites proposed.

Election of School Teachers.

The following teachers have been elected in the Grant District, Third and Fifth wards, Pittsburgh:

Principal—I. N. Stephenson.

Grammer Department—Misses S. A. Wallace, M. J. Graham, and E. Johnson.

Intermediate Department—Misses Ida F. McClaren, F. M. Cougher, L. Crooks, and J. Mitchell.

Primary Department—Misses M. McKnight, N. F. Hebron, J. Hastings, M. J. McElroy, M. J. McClain, Maggie McElroy, and E. Montgomery.

The following teachers were elected in the Fifth ward, Allegheny, on the 7th inst:

Mr. James Conroy, Principal.

Miss Ellen M. May, Assistant Principal.

Grammar Department—Miss Selina Ackley, Principal; Miss Emma J. Hemiup, No. 2; Miss Annie M. Schreiber, No. 1.

Intermediate Department—Miss Lina Anderson, No. 3; Miss Sallie A. Johnston, No. 2; Miss Sophia Lenkard, No. 1.

Primary Department—Miss L. H. Cubbage, No. 4; Miss E. E. Agnew, No. 3. Miss Ella Matthews, No. 2; Miss Lucy Rodgers, No. 1.

The following persons have been elected teachers in the Sixth Ward, Allegheny, Public School for the ensuing year:

Principal—B. F. Gamber. Assistant—Miss M. E. Bailey.

Grammar—1st, Miss Lide E. Wilson; 2d, Sarah E. Patton.

Intermediate—1st, Miss Mary E. Kelly; 2d, Maggie I. Carrouthers; 3d Miss S. M. Haller.

Primary—1st, Miss A. D. Miller; 2d, Maggie McQuigg; 3d, Amanda J. Bartley; 4th, Jennie S. Miller; 5th, Emma G. Boyd.

The Fourth Ward School Board of Alleghny have elected the following teachers for the ensuing year for the Sandusky street house:

Principal—John Morrow. Assistant—Miss S. A. Hamilton.

Grammar Department—Misses E. Davidson, M. Wallace, M. C. Hays.

Medium Department—Misses R. Witherow, Sarah Smith, M. A. Duncan.

Primary Department—Sarah C. Smith, Ella Seibert, M. Hammill.

For the Liberty street house:

Principal—Will. A. Johnson. Assistant—Miss Mary Morton.

Grammar Department—Misses Ella Jamison, Mattie Boggs.

Medium Department—Misses Mary A. Hunter, M. White.

Primary Department—Misses Mollie Hamilton, E. Chambers, M. F. Matchett.

Writing Teacher for both Houses—Miss E. A. McKinley.

A Discouraged Pleasure Party.

Yesterday morning three young women of doubtful reputation, whose names are Sadie Williams, Ellen Keenan and Sadie McAuley, visited Iron City Park, where they had been informed a pic-nic was being held. They were disappointed, however, and on their way back to town stopped at several places and indulged in the flowing bowl. A parcel of urchins, discovering their condition, followed them and hooted at them, but they soon retreated when a volley of boulders were fired at them by the irate females. A policeman, of German extraction, now interfered, with the design of arresting the party, but he too fell back in order to escape a shower of boulders. Assistance was procured and after considerable difficulty the trio were placed in the lock-up. During the afternoon they were taken before Mayor Brush and, after a hearing, fined five dollars and costs each. They left the office seemingly discouraged.

G. A. R.—ELECTION OF OFFICERS.—At a meeting of Post 3, G. A. R., held last evening, the following officers were installed: P. C., Joseph H. Gray; S. V. C., John F. Hunter; J. V. C., John McLanahan; P. A., J. S. Haymaker; Q. M., George W. Silvey; P. S., J. G. McCandless, M. D.; Chaplain. W. H. McClure; O. G., John Burke; O. D., Crosby Gray; Q. M. S., W. J. Criswell; S. M., J. Hill Jones.

Delegates to the G. A. R. Convention at Altoona on Wednesday will leave at 2 A. M. on that morning.

ARREST OF A FUGITIVE.—Frank Moseby, a colored man, was arrested in this city on Sunday, on a telegraphic dispatch from Beaver Falls, stating that he had practiced a little swindling operation at that place. It seems he opened a barber shop at Beaver Falls, bought furniture on time and immediately resold it, after which he took a stewardship on a boat and came to this city. He was taken back yesterday.

EXCURSION BY THE CATHEDRAL CORNET BAND.—The St. Cecilia Cornet Band, of St. Paul's Cathedral, propose having an excursion to a pic nic at Glenwood Grove, on Thursday, July 22d, 1869. This is the first annual excursion of this deservedly popular band, and from the high character of the gentlemen composing the committee of arrangements it is safe to predict that it will be one of the most enjoyable excursions and pic-nics of the season.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.—The Allegheny Temperance League will meet this evening at 7½ o'clock, in the Rev. John McMillan's church, Sandusky street. Addresses will be delivered by the Rev. J. Y. Kennedy, of Pittsburgh, and S. D. Foster, Esq., from the State of Maine. Good speaking may be expected.

FOR SALE.—The valuable farm and coal land of the late Major John Power, situated on the Monongahela river just below the town of Webster, will be offered for sale at auction, on Tuesday, July 20th. This is a valuable piece of property, and well worth the attention of capitalists.

TAKEN TO THE PENITENTIARY.—Wm. Barnes, sentenced for two years, and Joseph Holt, booked for one year in the Western Penitentiary, were taken over to their new quarters by the Sheriff on Saturday.

HEARING WAIVED.—F. F. Ward, charged with misdemeanor, on oath of J. H. Stewart, of the firm of Patterson & Co., livery stable keepers, was before Mayor Brush yesterday, but waived a hearing and was committed for trial.

A COMMENDABLE ENTERPRISE.

Public Baths—An Experiment.

Some years ago the question of free baths was freely discussed, and various plans suggested which were doomed to die on paper. They never reached the hands of the artisans, not because they were not practicable, but because there was no concert of action on the part of our leading citizens. Whether a similar fate awaits such propositions as may be made in future, or not, is more than we can determine. We think, however, the day is not far distant when Pittsburgh will have her free baths. Our conclusions are drawn from the fact that a beginning has been made already, and of such a character as to compel our citizens to look at the matter from a practical stand-point. Mr. Thomas H. Rabe, who has displayed an unusual interest in the affairs of the Young Men's Home, to which he has contributed largely, has almost completed, at his own expense, a floating bath house, which may be seen on Duquesne way a little below the Hand street bridge. The structure is thirty-two feet long by twenty-eight in width; has a bath flow the entire length of the float, twelve feet wide and four feet deep. The float is cribbed with suitable timber, morticed properly, with the sides and ends flaring at an angle of about forty degrees. Outside of the flow, and above it, the space on either side (eight feet) is to be divided off into nine rooms, making eigheten in all. Each room will have its door and curtain. The upper portion of the anomalous craft will be covered with canvass. The upper edge of the float is boarded around the sides, fore and aft, about sixteen inches deep, so that when the float is in the water no surface can pass through it, the flow being admitted between slats in the fore part, and passing out in the same manner aft. But few windows will be used; the canvas covering, it is thought, will afford all the light requisite. It is proposed to place under the rooms, on each side of the float, a sufficient number of strong barrels to float it. Eighteen barrels will be used by way of experiment. In fact, the entire project may be termed an experiment. When completed, the floating bath house will be moored out in the stream, and the inmates of the Home afforded an opportunity to enjoy all the luxuries of a river bath without its attending dangers. Mr. Edwin Sherratt, who furnished us the above particulars, and who is connected with the Home, informed us that tickets would be issued to the inmates, with soap, towels, &c. Messrs. Frazier & Bro., who are doing the work, calculate upon completing it next Thursday, perhaps sooner. The entire cost will be about three hundred and fifty dollars. Those of our readers who will take the trouble to visit the new floating baths will perceive how much can be accomplished when the spirit is willing and those interested put their own shoulders to the wheel, or in other words, their hands in their own pockets. Mr. Rabe's action cannot be too highly recommended, and we venture to hope important results will grow out of this beginning.

THE SUNDAY QUESTION.

The Movements of the Mutual Aid Society—Nearly One Hundred Informations to be Made To-Day—The Informations to be Made Before the Mayor and the Aldermen.

The Sunday question was a general topic of conversation on the streets yesterday, and a great deal of curiosity appeared to exist to know what the "Mutual Aid Society" intend to do.

A meeting of this Society was held at the office of W. C. Moreland, Esq., counsel for the society, yesterday afternoon.

Outsiders were not admitted to the meeting, but it is stated on pretty reliable authority that the "Sunday war" will be commenced today, a list of nearly one hundred violators of the law having been obtained. The list embraces the various passenger railway companies, railroad companies running church trains, druggists, saloon keepers, tobacco dealers, livery stable keepers, etc., etc.

Some of the informations are to be made before the Mayor and others before Aldermen. The object of the movement, as indicated by the conversation of some of the leading spirits in the operation appears to be to render the existing Sunday laws obnoxious by their stringent enforcement.

The following is an extract from a conversation with one of the leading spirits in the movement:

Q.—The object is this; you want to show it is not really the Germans who drink the beer and do the damage. You want to show that the Americans like their lager as well as anybody else.

A.—You know very well these Americans like lager beer as well as the Germans. The workingman wants to have a little fun on Sunday. Let him go to church, (I go myself sometimes,) but after he goes to church let him take his family out if he wishes and drink his lager with them and have no music, but enjoy conversation.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions--Judges Sterrett.

In the case of Clarence Bell, indicted for larceny, the jury faund a verdict of not guilty.

A nolle pros was entered in the case of Thomas St. Clair and others indicted for assault and battery, the prosecutor, Thomas Mulholland, to pay the costs.

The next case taken up was that of Mena Weinhart, indicted for assault and battery, Peter Wiesenbaugh prosecutor. The offence was alleged to have been committed at Sharpsburg, the prosecutor going into defendant's saloon and acting in a rough manner, when Mrs. Weinhart struck him with her fist. The jury found a verdict of not guilt, the defendant to pay the costs.

Andrew Marks and William Titus were placed on trial on an indictment for stealing a pet sheep belonging to Mr. Gibson of the First Ward. The offense was alleged to have been committed in May last. It appeared from the testimony that Mr. Titus, the father of one of the defendants, found the sheep running at large and tied it up in a lot at the foot of Ridge street. Mr. Titus testified that in consequence of the warm weather the sheep perspired profusely and was bleating from morning till night, so for an act of kindness he directed that it be sheared. It was claimed for the defense that this sheep was not Mr. Gibson's; that so far from being a pet sheep it was a wild one, and although it had been tied up some time no one could get near it. The prosecution was instituted for the purpose of obtaining *a* sheep.

The counsel for the prosecution claimed that the sheep had been clearly identified as belonging to Mr. Gibson. Jury out.

John Wallakea was arraigned on an indictment charging him with aggravated assault and battery, Amanda S. Raux, prosecutrix. The offence was alleged to have been committed in Birmingham, on the evening of the 16th of June last. It appeared the prosecutrix and the defendent occupied the same house and became involved in a quarrel, resulting in a violent assault on the prosecutrix, who was rendered insensible by the blows and kicks she received. On trial.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

Planing Mill Burned at Elizabeth—Loss $12,000; Insurance $7,000.

About six o'clock on Sunday evening a destructive fire occurred at Elizabeth, resulting in the total destruction of the extensiva planing mill of Messrs. S. P. & J. N. Large, located on the bank of the Monongahela river.

The flames obtained considerable headway before they were discovered, and although the citizens turned out *en masse* they were unable to suppress the flames before the building, together with a considerable quantity of lumber had been destroyed. The flames also communicated to some sheds and out buildings which were destroyed. The residence of Mr. S. P. Large, a short distance from the mill was saved by great exertions, although the furniture was considerably damaged in consequence of the hasty removal. The loss is estimated at $12,000, on which there is an insurance of about $7,000.

The cause of the fire has not been definitely ascertained, although it is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. On Friday last the belting in the mill was cut by some malicious parties, and some of the heavy machinery taken apart.

Awaiting a Hearing.

Saturday night a boy named Jimmy Rudge saw a man roll a keg of hinges from the Monongahela wharf into the river and leave them there. Believing that the fellow meant to steal them at a convenient season, the police were informed, and the lad conducted them to the keg which was taken out of the water. A search was made and a young man named John Kearney, who was found asleep in a wagon near by, was identified by the boy as the party who rolled the keg into the water. He was taken to the lock-up where he was held for a hearing. None of the officials at the Mayor's office knew of this on Sunday, or at least they professed to know nothing in reference to it.

PERSONAL.—Thomas Wilson, Esq., of Washington City, D. C., passed through this city on his way to the delightful little village of New Brighton, where he will spend a month or more with his parents, rusticating among the Beaver hills. Mr. Wilson is practing law in Washington City, making a specialty of the Court of Claims and Supreme Court. Any of our patrons having claims against the United States, to be prosecuted before those courts, cannot do better than employ Mr. Wilson.

ASSAULT WITH A KNIFE.—Michael Harman was arrested on a charge of disorderly conduct in Diamond alley about eleven o'clock last evening. It is alleged that Harman was endeavoring to stab with a knife a man named Adam Young, but a friend of Young's named Kettleburg, perceiving the state of affairs, knocked Mr. H. down, after which the assaulter was arrested and conveyed to the lock-up, where Officer Campbell assigned him comfortable quarters.

PITTSBURGH ENTERPRISE.—A special dispatch from Louisville says: "The people of New Albany, at the foot of the falls, are keenly alive to progress in all directions, including the air-line road to St. Louis, and thence on to the Pacific, and have donated wharf space to the firm of Clark, Brown & McAllen, of Pittsburgh, to build a coal elevator at the wharf. Ground is to be broken on Monday, and the work vigorously prosecuted, at an estimated cost of $45,000."

ACCIDENTALLY BURNED.—A German woman named Mrs. Schmidt, living on Thirty-seventh street, undertook to kindle her fire with the aid of a little petroleum oil. The attempt resulted in her being severely burned, as was also a babe which she seized in her arms while yet enveloped in flames. Both are so badly burned that their lives are endangered. Another warning against the careless using of petroleum.

AN EXPENSIVE RIDE.—A negro named John W. Lovett was before Mayor Brush yesterday for disorderly conduct, having unhitched a horse belonging to Mr. John Hall, which the latter had left standing on the street, and taken a ride in the buggy without the consent of the owner. Five dollars and costs was assessed on the negro, which he paid and was released.

IN THE CITY.—W. H. Leak, formerly manager of the Opera House, but now Manager of the Opera House, Indianapolis, was in the city yesterday, *en route* for New York to make engagements for the ensuing season. Mr. Leak has still a warm side for Pittsburgh and he has many friends here.

ARRIVALS AT BELFAST.—Among the arrivals at the Imperial Hotel, Belfast, Ireland, recently, as mentioned by the London European mail of June 26th, were C. Fraser, E. House and W. M. Kirkpatrick from Pittsburgh.

SLIGHT ACCIDENT.—Saturday afternoon, a passenger on the mail train on the Connellsville Railroad fell from the car as the train neared Saltzburg Station, and had his left foot cut entirely off. He resided at Saltzburg.

REMOVED.—The large iron cross on the tallest spire of St. Paul's Cathedral was removed yesterday and safely lowered to the ground.

MEET TO-DAY.—The Workhouse Committee meet to-day.

Gone to Harrisburg.

At 7:30 o'clock last evening a special train consisting of six cars left the Union Depot for Harrisburg, having on board the Cass Democratic Club, and Young Men's Jackson Democratic Association of Allegheny County. The train contained in all about six hundred persons. The members of the two associations wore Cass badges and were in the most jubilant spirits. The Great Western Band, numbering twenty-five pieces, accompanied the delegation.

The mail train which departed a short time afterward also took out a large number of persons who design attending the Convention, among which, we are informed, were a delegation favorable to the nomination of General Hancock.

The Philadelphia Cass Club leave that city at 8:15 this morning for Harrisburg. The Club numbers one hundred men, and are accompanied by the American Quartette Club and Beck's Band of twenty-five pieces.

The Americus Club, of Philadelphia, which attended the National Convention at New York and there made such a favorable impression, will visit Harrisburg in a body.

SMALL ATTENDANCE.—Only three individuals were presented to His Honor yesterday morning. They were disposed of in the usual way.

Police Intelligence.

[Before Alderman Thomas.]

LARCENY BY BAILEE.

James Ferguson was yesterday committed to jail for a further hearing in a case of larceny by bailee, in default of four hundred dollars bail.

[Before Alderman McMasters.]

MINUS A RING.

George Deary was charged with appropriating a gold ring, valued at ten dollars, without the consent of Ellen Fletcher, who thereupon entered a suit for larceny. George was arrested and gave bail for a hearing.

WATER PIPE SUIT.

Susan Dean instituted legal proceedings, under the head of larceny, against Anna Shovelin. The prosecutrix alleges that defendant rented a house from her on High street, and when she moved out disposed of all the available water pipe to the highest bidder regardless of consequences. Anna was arrested and gave bail for a hearing, but protests most emphatically that she never stole a foot of pipe.

STONED.

George Briggs preferred a charge of assault and battery against Wm. McKeowan. The two were engaged in social drinking at a saloon or saloons on Centre avenue, when, it is alleged, with a degree of carelessness totally inexcusable, William fractured George's skull with a paving stone, and also gave him an uncomfortable blow in the ribs. Warrant issued.

[Before Alderman Strain.]

FEATHERS RESTORED.

Mrs. Mary Felben, of Wylie street, instituted a suit of larceny by bailee against a neighbor named Mrs. Getter. The alleged larceny consisted in the keeping of a bag of feathers alleged to have been given to the defendant for safe keeping. The accused was arrested and the feathers restored.

Buggies.

Concave, Coal Box and Piano Box Buggies, with or without tops, handsomely furnished, and warranted perfect, at Stoner & Marlatt's, 167, 169 and 171 Penn street.

Huntingdon Warm Springs

Now open. Hotel, with superior table, splendid baths, grand scenery, billiards, &c. Terms unusually reasonable. Address James Maulls, Huntingdon Warm Springs, Pa. eod

Carriages, Etc. Repaired

Carriages, Buggies, &c., neatly and promptly repaired at Stoner & Marlatt's, 167, 169 and 171 Penn street.

Parham Sewing Machine.

The most perfect and reliable lock-stitch family machine in the market. Office, 61 Wood street.

Buck Wagons, Track Wagons

Buck wagons and light one seat Track wagons, at Stoner & Marlatt's, 167, 169 and 171 Penn street.

The Popular "Parham."

One of the most perfect pieces of machinery that we ever examined is the Parham Sewing Machine. Light in its general construction, that portion of the machine requiring strength is constructed with a special view to the heaviest work. It is equally adaptable to the want of the merchant, or the housekeeper. Pantaloons, coats, vests, cloaks, dresses, quilting, anything and everything, in short, that a needle is required to do, is accomplished with ease on the "Parham," which is rapidly displacing older and long established machines. The inventor, not satisfied with his twenty years' experience, has availed himself of the suggestions that occurred to him as improvements, and to-day the "Parham" bids fair to take the lead of the oldest in the market. Every improvement that ingenuity can invent, or art suggest has been embraced in this machine. It is not *unequal* in its performance—it hems, fells, braids, tucks, quilts, gathers, binds, &c., with uniform exactness and ease.

The Secretary and Business Manager of the company, Mr. Wm. E. Cooper (formerly connected with the Singer Manufacturing Co.) has had extraordinary opportunities for enabling himself to determine as to the merits or demerits of all the machines in the market. That he is particular to fastidiousness as to the character of the machines he sends out, we would refer our readers to Wm. H. Millinger, No. 61 Wood street, the agent of the "Parham," who will take pleasure in explaining the operations of the machine which is manifestly destined to be known as "The Popular Parham."

Carriages, Buggies, Barouches, Etc.

The largest, finest and best stock in the city, at Stoner & Marlatt's, 167, 169 and 171 Penn street.

Conclusive Evidence in favor of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.

W. H. REESE, a leading druggist in Monticello, Illinois, in a letter of June 6, 1868, writes to this effect: "Having sold Hostetter's Bitters for the past four years, I cannot but speak of the article as being the best *tonic* and *appetizer* extant. During the ague season of 1865-6, I could not keep a sufficient stock on hand to supply my customers. In fact your Bitters was *as staple as quinine*. I learn that physicians prescribe it all over the western country. Indeed, a great many families *think they are not safe* without your invaluable tonic."

J. K. WITHERSPOON, Esq., a magistrate of Kershaw county, S. C., states, under the date of April 13, 1868, that he has used the Bitters constantly in his own family for the previous two years. He first tried the preparation when suffering from exhaustion produced by a severe attack of fever. Before the first bottle was finished he experienced a remarkable change for the better. He had tried brandy at the outset, but found that did him more harm than good. In one month from the time he commenced using the Bitters his health, strength and appetite were restored. He had recommended the article to others in like circumstances, and never known it to fail, and had found it a perfect specific for chills and fever.

MR. SAMUEL YOUNG, of Clarion, Pa., under date April 6, 1868, certifies that he was completely cured of "one of the most distressing attacks of dyspepsia that ever afflicted any mortal," by three bottles of the Bitters, after "various other remedies had proved powerless." Restored to perfect health, he thanks "that excellent preparation for the result."

DR. G. M. SPENCER, of Brush Creek, Perry Co., Ala., writing thence February 8, 1868, says: "I have used your Stomach Bitters for several years in my practice, and find them superior to most of the Bitters now prescribed by the profession generally."

IMPROVED
Cherry Seeder,
PATENTED
July 26, 1859, and May 15, 1866.

It has been in use in Pennsylvania for the last five years, and never failed in all cases to give entire satisfaction to the purchaser.

WHEN RUN TO ITS FULL CAPACITY
It will Seed a Bushel of Cherries
IN TWENTY MINUTES,

And Cherries Seeded by it have taken the First Premiums at State and County Fairs.

Every family using Cherries, whether for Pies, Canning or Drying, should have one of these valuable Machines. It not only saves much time and labor, but will more than pay for itself in seeding but one bushel of Cherries.

THE MACHINE IS
Cheap, Simple, Durable and Handsome.
THE HOPPER IS ADJUSTABLE,
Thereby adapting it to all sized cherries.

Testimonials are needless, as the demands for it are such that the patentees have ordered the manufacturing of ten thousand, to supply the immediate want.

Cherries, when dried, always command ready sale in market, at good prices, enabling the farmer to realize by the use of the Machine a large sum from the cherries that would otherwise go to waste.

It is well worth the attention of dealers, as a large number can be sold in a season.

All Orders addressed to
JAMES BOWN,
136 WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Will be Filled at Manufacturers' Prices.

The Ellershausen
PROCESS.

The Trustees are now prepared to grant Licenses for the use of the
ELLERSHAUSEN PROCESS.
The Superior Quality imparted to Good Iron, the great Improvement in Inferior Iron and the Reduced Cost, commend it to all manufacturers of Iron.
Parties wishing to use it can obtain License by applying to
JAMES P. SPEER,
Attorney for the Trustees.
Office, 96½ Fourth avenue.
Parties interested are invited to visit the Shoenberger Works, where the process is now in successful operation.

DWELLING HOUSES
FITTED FOR
Gas and Water,
AT LOWEST RATES.
PHILLIPS & CLULEYS.
No. 110 WATER STREET.

A NEW SENSATION.
AROMATIC FURNITURE POLISH
Perfumes and cleans the apartments. For sale by
JOSEPH FLEMING, Sole Agent,
No. 84 Market street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

MAPLE SUGAR.
10 barrels on consignment at
WATT, LANG & CO'S,
172 and 174 Wood street.

INSURANCE.

National Insurance Company
OFFICE IN THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK BUILDING,
COR. FEDERAL ST. AND THE DIAMOND.
W. W. MARTIN, President.
JNO. BROWN, Jr., Vice President.
JAS. E. STEVENSON, Secretary.
JNO. A. MYLER, JAS. L. GRAHAM, JNO. BROWN, Jr., O. H. P. WILLIAMS, JAS. LOCKHART, ROBT. LEA, GEO. GERST, JNO. THOMPSON, JOS. MYERS, C. C. BOYLE, JACOB KOPP, JOS. McNAUGHER.

MONONGAHELA INSURANCE CO., OF PITTSBURGH.
INCORPORATED 1854.
CASH CAPITAL $175,000
Insures against Fire and Marine Losses.
Office, No. 98 WATER STREET.
WM. A. CALDWELL, President.
[illegible]

CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY, OF PITTSBURGH.
Office, corner Market and Water streets, second floor.
WM. BAGALEY, President.
WM. A. SHEPARD, Secretary.
[illegible]
Insures against loss or damage by fire.
DIRECTORS.
[illegible]
Capt. J. ATKINSON, General Agent.

PEOPLES' INSURANCE COMPANY, OF PITTSBURGH.
Office, N. E. cor. Wood and Fifth sts., second floor.
Insures against LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE on Dwellings, Stores and other Buildings, Furniture, Household Goods and Stocks of Merchandise.
Insures Marine and Inland Risks on Steamboats and Freights at as liberal rates as are consistent with security. Losses promptly adjusted and paid.
DIRECTORS.
[illegible]
WM. PHILLIPS, President.
JOHN WATT, Vice President.
WM. F. GARDNER, Secretary.
Capt. JAMES GORDON, General Agent.

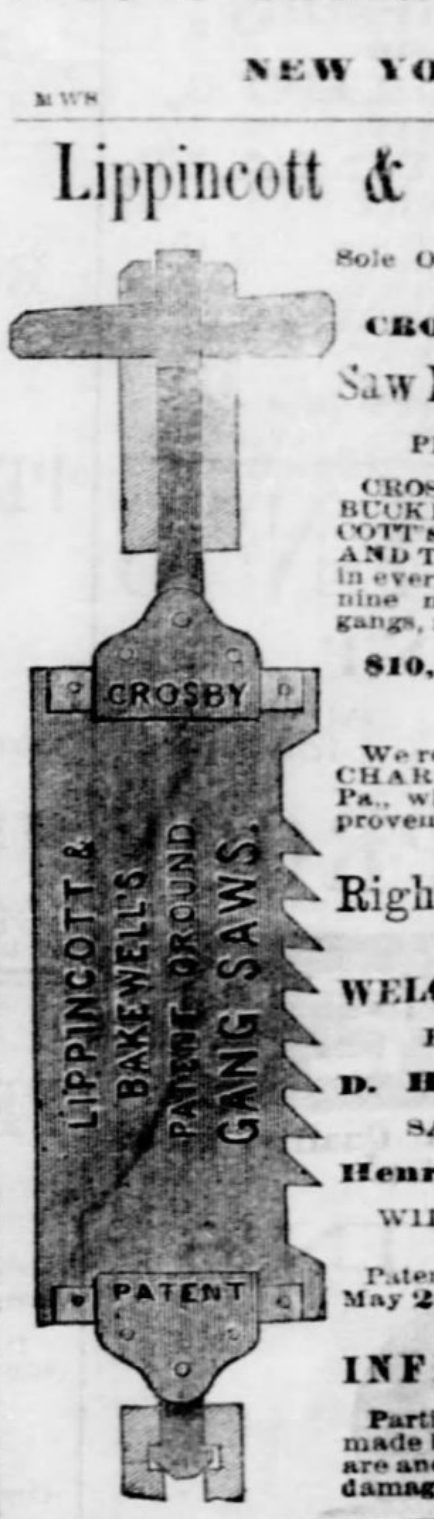
WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY, OF PITTSBURGH.
ALEX. NIMICK, President.
WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.
Capt. GEORGE NEELD, General Agent.
Office, No. 92 WATER STREET, Spang, Chalfant & Co.'s Warehouse, up stairs, Pittsburgh.
Will insure against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks. A home institution, managed by Directors who are well known in the community, and who are determined by promptness and liberality to maintain the character which they have assumed, as offering the best protection to those who desire to be insured.
DIRECTORS.
[illegible]
WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.

FURNITURE.

ROCK the BABY
IN EARNEST'S
PATENT SWING CRIB,
SOLD ONLY BY
LEMON & WEISE
Practical Furniture Manufacturers,
118 FOURTH AVENUE,
WHERE MAY BE FOUND A LARGE AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF PARLOR, CHAMBER AND KITCHEN FURNITURE.

Reed & Barton,
TAUNTON, MASS.
ESTABLISHED - - - - - - 1824.
Manufacturers of the New Patent
SEAMLESS LINED
Ice Pitcher,
[illegible]
Are also Manufacturers of the Finest quality of
Electro-Plated Nickel Silver
AND
WHITE METAL
Table Ware,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
[illegible]
The Highest Prize for Silver-Plated Ware
Was awarded to REED & BARTON, by the American Institute, New York, in 1867.
Office and Show-rooms at the Factory, Taunton, Mass. and
No. 2 Maiden Lane,
NEW YORK.

Lippincott & Bakewell,
Sole Owners and Manufacturers of
CROSBY'S PATENT
Saw Buckle & Strainer
PITTSBURGH, PA.



CROSBY PATENT SAW BUCKLE, WITH LIPPINCOTT'S IMPROVEMENT
[illegible]
$10,000 per Annum.
We refer to SHAW, BLANCHARD & CO., Boston, Mass. [illegible]
Rights and Buckles
FOR SALE BY
WELCH & GRIFFITHS,
BOSTON, MASS.
D. H. Jerome & Co.,
SAGINAW, MICH.
Henry C. Lippincott,
WILLIAMSPORT, PA.
Patented 1859—Re-issued May 25, 1869.
BEWARE OF INFRINGEMENTS.
[illegible]

Urling, Follansbee & Co.,
121 WOOD STREET,
CORNER OF FIFTH AVENUE.
OFFER AT RETAIL A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
CLOTHING,
FOR
Gentlemen, Boys and Children's Wear.
ALSO,
GENTLEMEN'S
Furnishing Goods
Our Goods are marked at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES IN PLAIN FIGURES, MAKING BUT THE ONE PRICE.
URLING, FOLLANSBEE & CO.,
121 WOOD STREET,
CORNER OF FIFTH AVENUE.

CRAWFORD'S
GARDEN CULTIVATOR,
FOR SALE BY
JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH,
NURSERYMEN, FLORISTS AND SEEDSMEN,
122 SMITHFIELD STREET.

CARPETS.

NEW CARPETS,
JUNE, 1869.
We are now Opening an assortment unparalleled in this city of FINEST
Velvets, Brussels & 3-Plys,
Of our own recent importation and selected from Eastern Manufacturers, and THE VERY NEWEST DESIGNS.
Medium and Low Priced Ingrains,
Very Superior quality and Colors.
An extra quality of
RAG CARPET.
We are now Selling many of the above
At Greatly Reduced Prices.
McCALLUM BROS,
51 Fifth Avenue.

NEW CARPETS.
Just Opened a Choice Assortment of
Brussels, Tapestry Brussels, Three-Ply, Ingrain and Common
CARPETS,
To Fill up since Close of Spring Trade.
THE FINEST ASSORTMENT IN THE CITY OF
WHITE, CHECK AND FANCY
MATTINGS,
At Lower Rates than Heretofore.
FULL LINES OF
OIL CLOTHS, SHADES, &c.
Oliver McClintock & Co,
23 FIFTH AVENUE.

JULY, 1869.
SPECIAL SALE OF
CARPETS.
WE OFFER AT RETAIL FOR THIRTY DAYS ONLY,
A Line of New and Choice Patterns
English Tapestry, Brussels, Ingrain and Other Carpets,
AT LESS THAN COST OF IMPORTATION, and our entire stock at prices which make it an object to buy this month, at prices lower than have ever been offered so low.
Our Store will close at 5 P. M., until September 1st.
McFARLAND & COLLINS
71 AND 73 FIFTH AVENUE.
SECOND FLOOR.

NEW CARPETS,
FINE CARPETS,
CHEAP CARPETS,
Oil Cloths,
WINDOW SHADES,
MATTINGS.
Bovard, Rose & Co.
21 FIFTH AVENUE.

HOTELS.

BEDFORD
MINERAL SPRINGS.
THIS POPULAR SUMMER RESORT
Will be open for the Reception of Visitors
ON THE 10th DAY OF JUNE,
AND REMAIN OPEN UNTIL SEPTEMBER 15th.
[illegible]

STOCKTON HOTEL,
CAPE MAY, N. J.,
Will Open on the 24th of June, 1869.
[illegible]
PETER GARDNER, Proprietor,
No. 307 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

ST. CLOUD HOTEL.
NEW YORK.
[illegible]
MOORE & HOLLEY,
PROPRIETORS.

WALL PAPER.

WALL PAPER.
JAMES HOWARD,
Manufacturer, Importer and Dealer in
Wall Paper, Window Shades, Manilla, Roofing and Wrapping Papers.
COR. SMITHFIELD AND SEVENTH AV.
Felt, Cement and Gravel Roofing.

WALL PAPER.
"The Old Paper Store in a New Place."
W. P. MARSHALL'S
NEW WALL PAPER STORE,
191 LIBERTY STREET,
NEAR MARKET.
SPRING GOODS ARRIVING DAILY
STYLES, NEW AND OLD, TO SUIT ALL TASTES.

FISH, FISH, FISH.
Potomac Shad, in half barrels;
Potomac Herring; in barrels;
Mackerel, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, in various sized packages;
White Fish; Lake Herring;
For sale low to the trade by
WATT, LANG & CO.,
172 AND 174 WOOD STREET.

GREAT WESTERN
Planing Mill and Box Factory
Cor. Third Street and Duquesne Way,
WILL FURNISH
Flooring, Weatherboarding, Sash, Doors, Blinds and Brackets.
JOBBING of all kinds carefully and promptly executed.

F. E. UDELL,
DEALER IN
Factory, Goshen and W. R.
CHEESE,
RAVENNA, OHIO.
Filled by mail, with satisfactory references, promptly filled and delivered free of charge on cars. I guarantee all Cheese sent out by me.
F. E. UDELL.

MILLINERY GOODS.

GREAT
Clearing Out Sale
1869. July 1869.
THE LARGEST STOCK
OF
Straw Goods,
Straw Goods,
Straw Goods,
Ever Offered in this Market,
AT
R. H. Palmer's,
84
WOOD STREET,
CONSISTING OF
MEN'S AND BOYS'
HATS,
OF ALL STYLES, COLORS AND PRICES.
LADIES, MISSES
AND
CHILDREN'S HATS
OF ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES.
SUN HATS,
EVERY SIZE, COLOR AND PRICE.
A FULL STOCK
OF
MILLINERY
GOODS.
Ribbons, Ribbons,
Satins, Satins,
Silks, Berages,
GIMPS, LACES,
French Flowers,
Crapes,
Illusions,
Frames, &c., &c.
The above IMMENSE STOCK is offered at Prices as LOW as those of the East. The Department of
MEN'S AND BOYS'
FUR AND WOOL HATS
Is replete with a NEW STOCK of Desirable Goods, which are offered at prices which DEFY COMPETITION.
R. H. PALMER,
84 Wood Street.
AT THE RETAIL STORE,
105 MARKET STREET,
Ladies will find a Choice Selection of all the above Goods, at prices to suit EVERYBODY. Also, Children's Gloves and Hosiery, Embroidery, Satin Quilling, Real and Imitation Laces, Buttons, Dress Trimmings, &c., &c.

COMMERCIAL DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.
BLAKELEY WM., 91 GRANT STREET, [illegible]
HARPER SAMUEL, ATTORNEY AND Counsellor at Law, [illegible] 94 Diamond street, Kuhn's Law Building.
MACKRELL H. C., 89 GRANT STREET, Attorney and Counsellor at Law.
PARKER T. S., Attorney and Counsellor at Law, [illegible]

ADVERTISING AGENTS.
COOK, COBURN & CO., CHICAGO, AND Cook, Coburn & Taylor, Cincinnati, Newspaper Advertising Agents.

ARCHITECTS.
BARR & MOSER, Architects, 3 and 4 St. Clair street.

AGRICULTURAL.
KNOX W. W., 127 LIBERTY STREET, Agricultural Implements and Farm Machinery, Seeds, &c.

BANKS.
FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, Pa. Capital $500,000. JAS. LAUGHLIN, President, [illegible]
THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, Pa. Capital $300,000. W. K. SCHMERTZ, Presi't; JNO. B. LIVINGSTON, Cash.

BRASS FOUNDERS.
DAVIS J. H. & CO., 54, 56 AND 58 Ferry, Plumbers, Machinists, Rolling Mill and Oil Refiners' Brass Work; Iron Pipe and Fittings.

BRICK MANUFACTURERS.
PITTSBURGH STEAM BRICK MFG. CO. The best Building and Paving Brick in use. Office corner First and Wood. H. DICKSON President.

BELTING AND HOSE.
CHESTNUT D. & CO., 335 LIBERTY ST. Boyd's Leather Belting, Gum Belting, Hose, Packing, Lace Leather. At Eastern Prices.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.
PITTOCK J. W., CORNER FIFTH AND Smithfield street. Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Books, Stationery, Periodicals, Sporting Goods, &c.

BROOM MANUFACTURERS.
M'ELROY & CO., 80 THIRD, Manufacturers and Dealers in Brooms.

BROKERS.
KENNEDY J. W., 80 FOURTH STREET, Dealer in U. S. Bonds, Railway, Bank and other Stocks.

BOILERS.
BRUSH JARED M. & SON, 61 PENN ST. Manufacturers of Steam Boilers, Oil Stills, Tanks, Sheet Iron Works, &c.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
DIFFENBACHER D. S., 112 MARKET street. Wholesale Dealer in Boots and Shoes. A Retail Department Connected.
GRAHAM T. B., NO. 161 WOOD ST. Manufacturer of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Fashionable Boots, Shoes and Gaiters, &c.
GREGG, SON & CO., 97 WOOD ST. Wholesale Dealers in Boots, Shoes, Hats and Straw Goods.

BUILDERS' HARDWARE.
LIVINGSTON & CO., MANUFACTURERS of Denny's Patent Shutter Hinge and Sash Pulley, fine Castings generally. P. O. Box 226, Pittsburgh.

COOPERAGE.
ADAMS M. P. & BRO., COOPERAGE and Lumber Dealers, Ferry's Building, Eighth street, Pittsburgh. 61 Columbus Street, Cleveland.

COMMISSION—PRODUCE.
BRICKER & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS and Dealers in Flour, Grain, Feed, Hay and Produce, No. 197 Liberty st., Pittsburgh.
BINGHAM & LAING. 366 AND 368 Penn street, Dealers in Flour, Grain, Feed, Pig Metal, Cement, Anthracite Coal, Lime, &c.
GRAFF J. A., NO. 215 LIBERTY ST., Pittsburgh, Produce and Commission Merchant, Butter and Eggs a Specialty.
M'BANE & ANJER. COMMISSION Merchants, Dealers in Flour, Grain and Produce, 141 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
MORRISON & DEVOL, GENERAL PRODUCE and Commission Merchants, Wholesale Dealers in all kinds of Country Produce. No. 7 Smithfield street.

COPPER WORK.
SCAIFE WM. B., 119 AND 121 FIRST street, Manufacturers of Copper Pipes of all kinds. Particular attention to Pipes for Rolling Mills, &c., wherever strength and weight are required.

DRUGGISTS.
ABEL CHAS. & CO., NO. 172 WYLIE street. Dealers in Drugs, Perfumery, &c. Prescriptions carefully compounded.
HARTUNG C., 172 SMITHFIELD, Apothecary and Druggist, Importer of the celebrated Hamburg Drops, Clark's Bitters, &c.

DRUGGISTS—WHOLESALE.
HENDERSON J. & BROTHERS, 266 Liberty street, Wholesale Dealers in Drugs, Paints and Patent Medicines.

ENGINE BUILDER.
ATLAS WORKS, MORTON STREET, Ninth ward, Manufacture Engines, Boilers, Mill and Oil Machinery and Castings. T. N. MILLER, President.

EXPRESS COMPANIES.
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, NO. 54 Fifth avenue. GEORGE BINGHAM, Agent.

FENCES, IRON RAILINGS.
COCHRAN J. & BRO., 86 THIRD ST., Iron Railings, Doors, Gratings, Fences, Bedsteads, &c.

FILE MANUFACTURERS.
CROSLAND & CHALLINOR, DUQUESNE Way, near Market, Manufacturers of Superior Files. Old Files re-cut. Job Grinding done to order.

FOUNDRIES.
BOLLMAN, BOYD & BAGLEY, 880 PENN street, Manufacturers of Plain and Ornamental Iron Castings, Lathes, &c.
DICKSON, MARSHALL & CO., COR. Second avenue and Smithfield st., Rolling Mill, Blast Furnace and Machinery Castings.
KNAP FORT PITT FOUNDRY ROLLS. Mill and Smith's Castings. [illegible] Returts and Castings generally.
PRICE & SIMS, 29 WOOD STREET, Manufacturers of Stoves, Grates, Fenders, Hollow Ware, Dog Irons, Wagon Boxes, &c.
TOTTEN & CO., FULTON FOUNDRY, Chilled Rolls, Rolling Mill and Blast Furnace Machinery. Seed card in another column.

GLASS MANUFACTURERS.
AGNEWS & WILCOX, 13 WOOD ST., Manufacturers of Vials, Bottles, and Green Glassware.
BEAVER FALLS GLASS WORKS, Manufacturers of Vials, Bottles, and Green Glassware. Cor. Penn and Ninth sts. WM. LITTLE, Agent.
CUNNINGHAMS & JHNSON, 109 WATER street, Manufacturers of Window Glass and Druggists' Glassware, Bottles, &c.
M'CULLY WILLIAM & CO., 18 AND 20 Wood street, Manufacturers of Window Glass and Druggists' Glassware, Wholesale Dealers.
TORRENS JOSEPH, MANUFACTURER of all sizes of Window Glass, Warehouse, No. 20 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
WOLFE, HOWARD & CO., Manufacturers of Window Glass and Glassware, No. 1 Wood street.

GROCERS.
ARBUCKLES & CO., 242 AND 244 LIBERTY, Jobbers in Groceries, Proprietors of Spice Mills and Roasted Coffees. [illegible]
GORMLY W. M., 271 LIBERTY ST., Wholesale Grocer, Established by A. & T. Gormly, 1812.
MEANS & COFFIN, Wholesale Grocers, Corner Wood and Water streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.
RANKIN M. W. & BRO., SOUTHEAST Corner Wood and Second streets, Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants.
WATT, LANG & CO., 172 AND 174 Wood street, Wholesale Dealers in Groceries, Flour, Grain, Provisions, Fish, Carbon Oil, &c.

GAS FITTERS, PLUMBERS.
WELDON & KELLY, 147 WOOD ST. Largest assortment in the city of Fixtures, Chandeliers, Brackets, Pendants, &c. [illegible]

GUNS, AMMUNITION, &c.
CRAIG WM., MANUFACTURER OF Breech and Muzzle Loading Guns, Pistols, Cartridges, Ammunition, &c. No. 36 Federal street, Allegheny.
SCHUTTE H. H., 50 WAYNE STREET, Manufacturer and Dealer in Rifles, Revolvers, Shot Guns and Sporting Materials. Repairing done.

GLASS MOULD MAKERS.
KIRCHNER & PARKER, SECOND AND Try. Bottle Moulds of all kinds. No. 1 Flint Moulds and Presses, Light Machinery made to order.

HARDWARE.
ENGLAND J. & CO., 263 LIBERTY ST. Dealers in Hardware, Cutlery and Glass, Manufacturers of Horse Shoes, Nails, &c.
WHITESIDES & DRUM, 79 FEDERAL st., near Railroad Depot, Allegheny. Dealers in Hardware, Cutlery and Builders' Goods.
WHITMORE, WOLF, DUFF & CO., Sign of the Anvil, 50 Wood St. 3 doors above St. Charles Hotel, Importers and Dealers in Hardware.

HAIR WORKERS.
PECK JOHN, ORNAMENTAL HAIR-Worker and Perfumer, Nos. 27 and 31 Fifth St. The only Ladies' Hair Dressing Rooms in the city.

IRON WORK.
SCAIFE WM. B., 119 AND 121 FIRST St. Iron Work, Particular attention paid for Blast Furnaces, Rolling Mills, Gas Works and Oil Refineries. Also, Corrugated Iron Roofs.

COMMERCIAL DIRECTORY.

JEWELERS.
GILMORE WM., 178 WOOD STREET, near Liberty. Dealer in Jewelry, Watches and Clocks.
STROUSE J. L., NO. 24 DIAMOND ST., Dealer in Watches, Clocks and Jewelry. Particular attention paid to Repairing the same.

LOOKING GLASSES.
GILLESPIE J. J. & CO., 86 WOOD ST., Manufacturers of Looking Glasses, Portrait and Picture Frames, No. 86 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
PICKERSGILL, LYONS & CO., 6 WOOD, Looking Glass Manufacturers and Importers of Looking Glass Plates and Picture Glass.

LIVERY AND SALE STABLE.
SWEARINGEN & CO., FIRST ST., ABOVE Smithfield. The finest Horses and Carriages for Hire. Horses Bought, Sold and Kept at Livery.

MUSIC DEALERS.
ZWEIDINGER JOHN, 136 SMITHFIELD Wholesale and Retail Dealer in all kinds of Musical Instruments, Pianos and Melodeons.

MILLINERY, &c.
PALMER R. H., 84 WOOD STREET, Wholesale Dealer in Men's and Ladies' Hats, Ribbons, Flowers, &c.

MACHINERY.
BUTLER H. L., COR. SECOND AVENUE and Market street, Dealer in Steam, Water and Alarm Gauges, Valves, Cocks, &c.
CRAWFORD C. W., DUQUESNE WAY, near Sixth st., Manufacturer of Light Machinery, Models, Tools, &c. Steam Engines and other Repairing.

NEWSPAPERS.
PITTSBURGH DAILY AND WEEKLY COMMERCIAL, The best Advertising Medium in the city. Office, 76 Fifth avenue, opposite Postoffice.

OYSTERS, FOREIGN FRUIT.
M'KINNELL J. H., AGENT FOR WM. I. Ellis & Co.'s Oysters. Also, Dealer in Game, Fish and Fruits. 21 St. Clair Street.
STEEL W. J. & BRO., NO. 138 THIRD, Agents for Noble & Co.'s Baltimore Oysters, Canned and Foreign Fruit. Orders attended to.

PATTERN, MODEL MAKER.
VERA S. L., SPECIAL ATTENTION given to Brass Work, Models, Pine Patterns, &c., Fourteenth street, bank of Allegheny river.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.
GRAHAM T., 93 WOOD, PHOTOGRAPHS for the Million—Card, $1 per dozen. Whole sized Pictures, $1. Duplicates, 75 cents.

PHYSICIAN.
DR. KEYSER'S RESIDENT OFFICE for the Treatment of Lung and other Chronic Diseases, 120 Penn street. Office hours 9 to 4.

PLANING MILL.
HEATH JOHN, CORNER MARBURY and Duquesne Way. Great Western Planing Mill and Box Factory. See Card in another column.

PAPER AND PAPER STOCK.
CHRISTY & BENHAM, 73 WATER ST., and 88 and 90 First ave., Dealers in Wrapping and Roofing Papers, Roofing Cement and Paper Stock.
M'ELROY & HARRISON, 80 THIRD, Dealers in all kinds of Paper and Paper Stock. Highest Price paid for Rags.

ROPE MANUFACTURERS.
PITTSBURGH ROPE WORKS, FULTON, BOLLMAN & CO., No. 111 Water street and 144 First street, Manufacturers of Cordage, Oakum and Twines.

ROOFING.
CHRISTY & BENHAM, 73 WATER ST., and 88 and 90 First ave. Dealers in Roofing Paper, Roofing Cement, Saturated Felt, Black Varnish, &c.

STEEL WORKS.
CRESCENT STEEL WORKS, MILLER, BARR & PARKIN. Office 339 Liberty. Manufacturers of Best Quality Cast Steel.

SCALES.
FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES. FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., No. 102 Second avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

STEEL SPRING WORKS.
KEYSTONE SPRING WORKS, MORRIS & RUTAN, 85 First avenue, Manufacturers of R. R. Car, Coach, Platform, Buggy and other Springs.

STEAM PUMPS.
ATWOOD & M'CAFFREY, CORNER Third and Liberty streets, Agents for A. S. Cameron & Co.'s Steam Pumps, &c.

SPICES, COFFEES, &c.
RINEHART & STEVENS, 12 AND 14 Fourth, Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in Pure Spices, Roasted and Green Coffees.

STOVES AND GRATES.
HERRON JOHN B. & CO., 291 LIBERTY street, Manufacturers of the celebrated Mabie Cook Stove. The best Stove made.

STOVES AND TINWARE.
DEMLER BROS., 126 SMITHFIELD, Manufacturers of Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware, Dealers in Stoves, Cutlery and Housefurnishing Hardware.
DUFFY P. C., 146 GRANT, MANUFACturer of Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware, and Dealer in Stoves.
KIM & SCHWARTZ, 118 SMITHFIELD street, Tin and Sheet Iron Ware, Roofing, Brass Kettles, Housekeeping Hardware, &c.

SEGARS.
ALLEN JULIAN, WHOLESALE DEALER in all kinds of Segars, Warehouse No. 8 Sixth street, Branch of Commerce Building, No. 172 Water street, New York. Orders from any part of the country promptly filled. DANIEL F. DINAN.
HAYS JOHN, 239 LIBERTY, MANUFacturer and Dealer in Segars, Havana and Seed Leaf Tobaccos, Fine Cut Chewing Tobacco, Pipes, &c.
DOERSTEL EMIL, 231 PENNSYLVANIA Avenue, Manufacturer of Segars, "La Corona" and "Young Yara" Segars.

SADDLERY HARDWARE.
M'WHINNEY M. & CO., 137 WOOD ST., Wholesale Dealers in Saddlery Hardware and Carriage Trimmings.

TOBACCO.
ALLEN JULIAN, IMPORTER AND Dealer in all kinds of Havana, Yara and Cuba Wrappers and Fillers, also Ohio, New York, Connecticut and Pennsylvania Wrappers and Fillers, Smoking Tobacco, &c. Warehouse in Commerce Building, Pittsburgh, Pa., Branch of 172 Water street, New York. Orders promptly attended to from all parts of the country. DANIEL F. DINAN.
SCHMIDT & BUSH, 188 SMITHFIELD street, Wholesale Dealers in Tobacco and Segars, Havana, Yara, Conn., N. Y., Ohio and Pa. Tobaccos.

TINNERS' STOCK.
FLEMING & AGNEW, 62 AND 64 THIRD street, Dealers in all kinds of Stamped and Japanned Tinware and Tinners' Goods.

TRUNKS, VALISES, &c.
DAVIS, GRACEY & DEVINE, 21 SMITHFIELD, near Monongahela House, Manufacturers of Trunks, Valises, Satchels, &c.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THIRD
LARGE ARRIVAL
OF
SUMMER
BOOTS, SHOES,
Gaiters and Balmorals,
Consisting of all kinds and qualities, selected with care.
All of which will be sold as LOW as they can be bought for in New York or Boston.
All orders from the country will be promptly filled.
I am also Agent for the three Philadelphia Shoe Manufacturers, and will fill orders for them at their prices in Philadelphia, thus saving freight and expense. Country Merchants and Dealers are invited to examine my Stock and Prices, before purchasing elsewhere at
J. H. BORLAND'S
53 AND 55 WOOD STREET.

PAINTERS.

206 LACOCK STREET, ALLEGHENY.
JOHN STULEN, Jr.,
PLAIN, ORNAMENTAL AND FRESCO PAINTER
Church, Parlors and Public Halls Decorated in every style of the art.
Interior House Painting tastefully executed.

BARRY & BROTHER,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS.
No. 12 SMITHFIELD STREET.

BININGER'S
OLD LONDON DOCK
GIN.
Designed for the use of the MEDICAL PROFESSION and the FAMILY, possessing those intrinsic Medicinal Properties which belong to an OLD AND PURE GIN.
Put up in cases, containing one dozen bottles each, and sold by all Druggists, Grocers, &c.
A. M. BININGER & CO.,
SOLE PROPRIETORS. (Established in 1778.)
No. 15 Beaver street, New York.
For sale by HARRIS & EWING,
SIMON JOHNSTON,
Corner Fourth avenue and Smithfield street,
Agent for Pittsburgh and vicinity, and
R. E. SELLERS,
No. 45 Wood street.

AUCTION SALES.

Handsome Residence and Grounds,
AT AUCTION.
TUESDAY, July 20th, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the Premises, will be sold that desirable Lot of Ground, owned by Jas. McKee [illegible]
[illegible]

AUCTION SALE
OF
Suburban Residences and Building Lots,
AT HAZELWOOD,
On Monday, July 19th, at 1 o'clock.
[illegible]
H. B. SMITHSON, Auctioneer, or
GEO. K. FLOWER, Hazelwood.

VALUABLE CITY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.
[illegible]

FOR SALE.
Handsome Country Residence
The subscriber intends removing with his family September to Missouri, and now offers his
COUNTRY SEAT
For sale.
[illegible]
R. R. McQUISTION.
Coulterville, May 25, 1869.

A HOME FOR EVERY MAN,
CHEAP.
[illegible]

VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY
FOR SALE.
The heirs of the late ALEXANDER CAMERON deceased, offer the following desirable and conveniently located property for sale.
[illegible]
HUGH McELHENY.

STOCK SALES.

ALLEGHENY SUSPENSION BRIDGE.—
[illegible]
A. McILWAINE, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE STOCKS — EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, &c.—TUESDAY EVENING, July 13, at 8 o'clock, will be sold at [illegible]
[illegible]
A. McILWAINE, Auctioneer.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

HART, CAUGHEY & CO.
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
CORNER THIRD AND WOOD STREETS.
PITTSBURGH, PA.
(Successors to HANNA, HART & CO.)
DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, COIN, COUPONS, &c.
Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of Government Bonds.
Sight Drafts on London.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK
PITTSBURGH, PA.
WOOD STREET, CORNER OF SECOND.
A. BRADLEY, President.
W. VANKIRK, Vice President.
CYRUS CLARKE, Jr., Cashier.
Capital, - - $400,000
Collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.
Particular attention given to the purchase and sale of Government Bonds.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.
[illegible]

N. HOLMES & SONS,
BANKERS,
No. 57 MARKET STREET, PITTSBURGH
DEPOSITS RECEIVED IN PAR FUNDS AND CURRENCY.
Collections made on all the principal Points of the United States and Canadas.
STOCKS, BONDS,
AND
OTHER SECURITIES,
Bought and Sold on Commission.
Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of
UNITED STATES SECURITIES.

E. W. CLARK & Co
BANKERS,
No. 35 S. Third Street, Philadelphia,
GENERAL AGENTS
FOR THE STATES OF PENNSYLVANIA AND SOUTHERN NEW JERSEY, OF THE
National Life Insurance Co.,
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
The NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY is a corporation Chartered by special Act of Congress, approved July 25, 1868, with a
Cash Capital of One Million Dollars,
[illegible]
B. S. RUSSELL, Manager.
Applications for Insurance in the above Company for Pittsburgh and Vicinity to be made to
IRA B. M'VAY & CO., Bankers,
Cor. Fourth and Smithfield Sts.

CRYSTAL
PETROLEUM WORKS
LIVINGSTON BROS.
PITTSBURGH
LIVINGSTON BROTHERS
CRYSTAL
Refined Petroleum
IN
Five Gallon Tin Cans with Patent Caps,
DUQUESNE WAY,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

JOHN H. STEWART. ROBT. H. PATTERSON.
ROBT. H. PATTERSON & CO.,
Livery, Sale and Commission Stables,
COR. SEVENTH AVENUE AND LIBERTY ST.
PITTSBURGH, PA.